FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 235 *6 December 1978*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Slovak Paper Comments on MBFR 6 Months After 8 June Initiative [Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Nov] BB 1
Slovak Daily on Warsaw Pact Session, SALT, MBFR [Bratislava SMENA 2 Dec] BB 2
Polish Army Paper Writes on NATO's 'Autumn Forge-78' BB 3

BULGARIA

Sofia Reports Egypt Breaks Diplomatic Relations C 1
Incidents 'Organized in Advance' C 1
Press Comment C 3
Todorov Meets Medical Professors, Students C 4
Zarev Departs for CEMA Session in Moscow C 4
Economic Agreement With India Signed in Sofia C 4
Khristov Views Chinese-Turkish Relations C 5
UN Delegate Submits Resolution on Decolonization C 6
Briefs: New Ambassador to Laos; New Ambassador to India; Stanishev at Yugoslav Reception; Front Delegation to Cyprus C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ Resolution on Exchange of Party Cards Reported D 1
Warsaw Pact Promotes Human Rights Movement [RUDE PRAVO 4 Dec] D 2
Hula Leaves for Moscow CEMA Session D 4
Bilateral Trade With Ethiopia Reviewed [LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 28 Nov] D 4
More on Indra-Led Delegation to Japan D 4
Ends Visit, Departs D 4
Visit Assessed D 5
Hoffmann Speech at Cuban TU Congress Reported D 5
Comment on Possible British Arms Sales to PRC [RUDE PRAVO 28 Nov] D 6
TRIBUNA Scores PRC's Aggressive Plans for Europe [22 Nov] D 6
Briefs: Trade Union Delegation Returns D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Admiral Verner Speaks at CDU Cadre Meeting [NEUE ZEIT 28 Nov] E 1

HUNGARY

Communique Signed at End of Mengistu's Visit F 1
Czinege Leaves for Berlin Warsaw Pact Meeting F 1
Conclusion of Paraguayan CP Delegation's Visit F 1
Droughts Delay Crop Yield, Ten Percent of Corn Unharvested F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 23 Nov]

POLAND

More on Jablonski's Visit to Angola G 1
Leaves for Home 5 Dec G 1
Communique Issued G 1
More on Wojtaszek's Visit to Indonesia, Malaysia G 2
Communique Issued G 2
Talks Held in Malaysia G 2
Politburo Meets, CC Plenum To Be Held 13-14 Dec G 3
Pila Party Plenum Views Work of People's Councils G 3
Radom Party Plenum Discusses Economic Development G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 28 Nov]
Ostroleka Plenum Views TU Tasks, Economic Savings G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Nov]
'Second' Radio Program on Longwave Planned G 5

ROMANIA

More Congratulatory Messages Received on Anniversary H 1
PCI's Longo, Berlinguer [SCINTEIA 2 Dec] H 1
Syria's Al-Asad [SCINTEIA 2 Dec] H 1
Mozambique's Machel [SCINTEIA 3 Dec] H 1
YAR Leader [SCINTEIA 2 Dec] H 1
More Cables H 2
Greek Communist Party (Interior) [SCINTEIA 2 Dec] H 2
Vice President Presents Awards on Unification Day H 3
Ceausescu Meets With Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil H 3
Prime Minister Khalil Departs H 4
Ethiopia's Mengistu Arrives in Bucharest, Met by Ceausescu H 4
Talks Held H 5
Ceausescu Hosts Dinner H 5
Pakistani Finance Minister Arrives in Bucharest H 5
Ceausescu, Manescu Greet Lao Leaders on National Day H 5
[SCINTEIA 2 Dec]
Ceausescu Congratulates Finnish Communist Leader on Birthday H 6
Legal Assistance Convention With Syria Signed H 6
Peruvian President Receives Minister Avram H 7
Joint Commission With FRG Holds Session; Protocol Signed H 7
Joint Commissions With Sudan Hold Session 5 Dec H 7
UK's Lord Privy Seal Peart Arrives, Meets Giosan H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil Arrives 5 Dec I 1
Interviewed by TANJUG I 1
Meets With Djuranovic I 2
Sundic Views 'Differences' Within Warsaw Pact I 2
Dolanc Leaves for Poland, Seen Off by Grlickov I 4

Delegation Leaves for Hanoi Cooperation Meeting I 4
More on Nonalined Meeting on Nuclear Energy I 4
Matkaliev Comments I 4
Meeting Ends, Document Adopted I 5
Earthquake in Italy Felt in Belgrade I 5
Serbia's President Vidic Interviewed by TANJUG I 6
Serbian Assembly Debates 20 Draft Laws, Decisions I 6
Ljubicic Receives VOJNO DELO Editorial Representatives I 7
Briefs: Passport Law Changes Proposed I 7

SLOVAK PAPER COMMENTS ON MBFR 6 MONTHS AFTER 8 JUNE INITIATIVE

AU0111410Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Nov 78 p 7 AU

[Jozef Brezovsky article in the column "A Word on the Events": "Viennese Time of Waiting"]

[Text] Week after week of the current 16th round of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe is going by. In only a few days we shall recall that 6 months ago, on 8 June, the socialist countries submitted at this forum new proposals that take, to a large extent, Western positions into consideration. Even Western officials and information media did not conceal the highly positive significance of the June proposals.

In spite of this, we have not received an answer to these proposals so far. Western delegations in Vienna promised that they would provide this answer immediately after "clarifying some questions connected with them" and after receiving from us "complementary details" and "complementary information." Whoever follows the Vienna talks knows very well that the delegations of the socialist countries have been providing clarifications and information to such an extent that nobody could claim there is anything unclear about these proposals of 8 June. On the contrary, the fact that the socialist countries are really doing everything to find a universally acceptable compromise in Vienna so that one can start formulating the much-needed agreements on military detente in the central part of our continent, has become even more conspicious.

It is deplorable that the Western delegations are striving to evoke an impression as if nobody, in fact, had proposed anything on 8 June, complicate the talks by endlessly reiterating the old and long refuted theories about an alleged imbalance of power in central Europe, and cite in their arguments their own figures about the numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact troops, figures which they have not proved so far. This approach evokes the impression that the delegations of the NATO countries in Vienna currently perform primarily the role of a supplier of "arguments" for their governments to increase the numerical strength of their armies and speedily modernize their armament. Let us recall in this context, for instance, the decision of the cabinet of the United States to move to this area heavy combat technology for an added three American divisions, which is to be carried out--according to the long-range defense program approved by the NATO Council in Washington--by 1982. Let us recall that, according to the reorganization plan of the West German Bundeswehr, about which West German Defense Minister Apel informed the public at the beginning of this month, the strength of the FRG Army is to increase by three brigades. Let us recall London's decision to reorganize and extensively modernize the British units stationed in the FRG.

The declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states adopted at the Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee stressed that the socialist countries attach extraordinary importance to the questions of detente in the military sphere and disarmament in Europe. They are trying to comprehensively contribute to the success of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe. Their great new initiative, aimed at achieving decisive progress, is their proposal of 8 June. The matter will move forward only if the other side's answers are marked by an equally constructive spirit.

The tendency of the states of the NATO pact to strengthen their troops in central Europe is at sharp variance with the sense and purpose of the Vienna talks, and at sharp variance with the interests of nations. It only stresses the significance of one of the socialist countries' proposals.

All participants in the talks must commit themselves not to increase the numerical strength of their troops while the talks go on, until a reduction agreement is concluded. This is a sound and generally comprehensible proposal. It is acceptable to everyone who is truly interested in reducing the possibility of a military confrontation in central Europe. The adoption of the proposals would not, of course, represent a solution of the problem. But it would markedly show good will, prevent the formation of new obstacles to the agreement, and proclaim that all participants are really striving to reach agreement. In the present atmosphere this itself would be an act of resolute support for further continuing the process of easing international tension and a step to expanding it to the military sphere.

SLOVAK DAILY ON WARSAW PACT SESSION, SALT, MBFR

AU051525Y Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 2 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[Michal Havran article "On the Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Member-States; Steps Toward the Station Named Peace"]

[Excerpt] The fourth point of the appeal of the socialist states represented at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact expresses all the fundamental conditions that are necessary to permit the steps taken in the interest of disarmament, in the interest of peaceful life on our planet, to be finally successful. Only multiplied and united efforts will be strong enough to lead the participants of the disarmament talks to the desired goal. Among the foremost issues in the disarmament process are the talks concerning the conclusion of the second SALT agreement, which is concerned with limiting strategic offensive weapons. It is an agreement which should have been signed, in fact, long ago, but its conclusion has been delayed due to the "new concepts" of Carter's administration. These talks are particularly serious and their solution would certainly move the other disarmament talks forward. It involves, after all, the two states possessing the largest number of strategic weapons. Their limitation, which the treaty would guarantee, would have great consequences for the process of detente itself.

The slowness in preparing this agreement has been caused specifically by Carter's new concept of so-called linkage. The U.S. administration began to link the conclusion of this agreement with, for instance, the Soviet aid to the national liberation movements in Africa. The Soviet Union, together with the other socialist states, stressed clearly that the matter cannot be presented in this way. Detente does not constitute a boundless merging with the West, as is being interpreted by many politicians and experts in the United States and Western Europe. Our support for the just struggle of people longing for freedom, democracy and independence will continue. Nobody can force the socialist states to withdraw from the revolutionary struggle. Facts confirm that when the process of detente takes a successful course, the national liberation struggle of oppressed nations also scores greater successes. After sobering up to a certain degree, the U.S. administration grasped the unrealistic nature of its positions, and one can thus say that a positive conclusion in the form of a second SALT agreement between the USSR and the United States is now drawing closer.

The Vienna talks on limiting the numerical strengh of troops and armament in central Europe are a problem that has not moved from one spot so far. These talks, in which representatives of 10 states take part,have been going on for 5 years and have not achieved any essential progress. The Western representatives are insisting on unrealistic demands in connection with the main goal of the talks. Had their approach been followed, a situation of unequal security and Western preponderance would, in fact, emerge. Such proposals cannot be accepted.

This is why the socialist countries stress in their latest proposal, in which they met halfway the Western participants in the talks in many respects, that the security of the Western countries, just like the socialist countries, will increase if the military potentials are reduced mutually and by the same percentage.

The Geneva-based committee for disarmament also deals with vital questions about which mankind is concerned. It assesses an extensive complex of problems ensuing from the special UN General Assembly disarmament session, which took place this May and June. The experts are dealing, apart from other things, with the issue of banning new types of weapons and systems of mass destruction. At present, this task is of particular significance. A day hardly passes without a report in the press about some new lethal device. The Soviet Union has always been pointing to this problem. It has again been discussed at the special UN General Assembly disarmament session along with other proposals of the USSR, be it the proposed ban on the production of all types of nuclear weapons and on all other types of weapons of mass destruction, of the proposed halting of the development of new types of conventional weapons of great destructive force, and so forth. The individual talks and steps form a mosaic which requires the participation of all. Only thus is it possible to build firm foundations for peace. Comrade Gromyko said at the UN General Assembly special disarmament session: "The responsibility of each state for the present and future of nations is now so big that a state that would refuse to cooperate in solving this historic task would commit a crime against mankind."

POLISH ARMY PAPER WRITES ON NATO'S 'AUTUMN FORGE-78'

LD041432Y Warsaw PAP in English 1304 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec, PAP--The recently concluded series of NATO maneuvres "Autumn Forge-78" actually served to forge new anti-detente ideas which lead to further intensification of the arms race, the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote. "Although NATO generals did all in their power to make an impression that a 'threat' to the pact is extremely serious and an attack is imminent, in reality the exercises were by no means a show of preparations for defense. Most of the war games were nothing more than a demonstration of increased offensive capabilities of the NATO Armed Forces," the daily writes.

"NATO's commander in chief, American General Haid, whose morbid ambition is to influence Europe's political climate, has gone too far this year and he was strongly reprimanded by the allies, particulary by the FRG. It is conceivable that the scale of next year's exercise will be smaller. But the essence of 'Autumn Forge' maneuvres will probably be subject to no changes. They will continue to be a show of force. [Words indistinct] for new orders in the military sphere, a perfecting of the offensive part of NATO' strategy. "Durig the exercises, a particular role of chemical and biological weapons was stressed, the weapons which have so much in common with the neutron bomb. They all kill life while not damaging buildings and equipment. It can be assumed that NATO's chemical-war game was in fact a preparation for the deployment of neutron weapons."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI goes on: "Final phase of the 'Autumn Forge' coincided with certain decisions which certainly pleased NATO generals. President Carter took a decision concerning neutron weapons which satisfied military circles and everything points to the fact that he will flash a green light for a new experimental, middle-range rocket capable of destroying targets in the Soviet Union. The Bonn Government expressed its approval of the AWACS system. On the basis of exercises and carefully prepared conclusions NATO staff is certain to submit a list of demands to their governments. The future will show if at all and to what extent the demands will be met. Much depends on the outcome of Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic armaments and the Vienna talks, but it will depend mostly on the stance of NATO countries, their attitude towards armaments and disarmament. This year's manoevres and exercise of NATO Armed Forces have proved that no major changes are to be expected."

SOFIA REPORTS EGYPT BREAKS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

AU0520135Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] A short while ago the BTA has announced that according to a MENA report, the Egyptian authorities have decided to break off diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Incidents 'Organized in Advance'

LD052028Y Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 5 Dec, BTA--On December 4 of this year the Egyptian authorities, as was reported by the Egyptian press, on President as-Sadat's personal instructions, organized an armed attack on and rushed by force into the premises of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Arab Republic of Egypt. An unlawful search was carried out. In point of fact the functioning of the Bulgarian diplomatic mission was discontinued.

Versions, launched by the Egyptian side, which have nothing in common with the truth, were circulated about the causes of this act which is unprecedented in international relations.

What are the facts actually? In 1964 Bulgaria purchased the building in which the Bulgarian Embassy is now accommodated. Several Egyptian families had lived in this building which they later evacuated. Only the Takhir family refused to leave the building, a refusal which has continued for fourteen years. The Bulgarian diplomatic mission repeatedly made various proposals advantageous to the Takhir family to free the flat in the building, including through the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. Last year the Takhirs promised to leave the building in exchange for the 150,000 pounds (255,000 dollars) offered to them although the flat occupied by them is the property of the Bulgarian state. This proposal was again made through Egypt's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Naturally, had there not been the promises for vacating the flat, the Bulgarian diplomatic mission would have sold the present building and looked for a new one. The failure of accepting the offers obviously advantageous to the Takhir family makes us think that certain people were interested in its remaining in the building.

After the settling down of the Bulgarian Embassy in the building a regime of the entry of outside persons was introduced in compliance with the norms for the work of this type of institution. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry did not object to this arrangement, which is seen also from the fact that at its suggestion a three-day period for the notification in advance of visits by outside persons to the Takhir family was established.

This arrangement served as a pretext for the family and Mrs Takhir in particular to make daily rows and to threaten members of the diplomatic staff of the Bulgarian Embassy, the ambassador included. In connection with this official, protests were directed to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, as a result of which the policy only cautioned the Takhir family but failed to take any measures.

This actual toleration of the Takhir family by the authorities led to an acute incident on December 2. On the refusal of the doorkeeper of the embassy to let into the building an unknown person who carried parcels and accompanied the Takhir mother and two daughters, Mrs Takhir kicked up a row, smashed one of the windows of the building and hurt her hand.

Only a few minutes later as a result of her screams a crowd of several hundred people gathered. They started throwing stones, bricks, pieces of iron and other objects, shouting anti-Bulgarian slogans. Many of them climbed the fence of the embassy and made attempts to enter into the building which were frustrated thanks to the measures taken by the personnel of the mission. Great material damage was caused to the embassy. The rapid gathering of such a big group of people and the anti-Bulgarian shouts speak about an action organized in advance.

After the termination of the incident the Bulgarian ambassador, Mr George Vladikov, held a conversation in the reception room of the embassy with the chief of the police of Cairo in the presence of three generals and a few other civilian persons who were introduced as senior security officers. Instead of replying to the sharp protest of the ambassador and the request for assistance and seeking the responsibility of the organizers of the attack, the Egyptian police representatives talked about the rights of the tenants and about changing the arrangement for the entry of guests of the Takhir family into the embassy, an arrangement which had been coordinated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to which it had not objected. The ambassador also asked why in all incidents so far the policeman on duty in front of the embassy had not been in his place. The senior police officials did not give an answer to this. The conversation was interrupted because the police chief was summoned by the minister of the interior. He returned in thirty minutes and again insisted on the free letting into the embassy building of all guests of the Takhir family. It was stated from the Bulgarian side that the regime of entering into the embassy could not be changed. With which the conversation ended. Forty-five minutes later the four generals returned to the embassy and asked for a meeting with the ambassador. They asked for Mrs Takhir and her daughters--Mr Takhir was in Saudi Arabia--to be let into their dwelling. A little before this announcements were spread that they had been wounded and had been hospitalized. After that the embassy was surrounded by troops and police.

On December 3 the Bulgarian ambassador asked for meetings with the head of the president's office and with the minister of state and acting minister of foreign affairs, Mr Butrus Ghali.

At 14.00 hours he was received only by Mr Ghali. The ambassador described the incident and voiced a sharp protest. He urged the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the other Egyptian authorities to take decisive measures for ensuring the security of the embassy and the lives of its staff. With Mr Ghali were discussed the ways in which the dispute with the Takhir family could be solved, including through depositing a sum of money at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt. In the conversation Mr Ghali promised to make everything possible for settling the question.

After the incident on December 2 and after the talks and our protests, and after the promise to settle the dispute there came December 4...there came nothing but the unprecedented in international relations acts of the Egyptian authorities. The Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was attacked by armed policemen and soldiers who rushed into the building. What the mob failed to do the policemen did. They broke doors and windows, smashed motor cars, at gun point they interrogated Bulgaria's diplomatic representatives and one of the employees was taken away, it is not known where, by the police. Police and troops continue to occupy the building of the mission and not to allow the Bulgarian officials to enter into it, into a building which not only is the property of the Bulgarian state but, had it been in any other state under the rule of law, would have enjoyed extraterritoriality under all norms of international law. Both surprise and amazement are caused by the fact that all this was done, according to the reports of the Egyptian press, on the personal instructions of the country's president.

In analyzing the facts about the incidents around the Bulgarian Embassy one cannot but reach the conclusion that they were organized in advance. How otherwise could a crowd of hundreds of people gather within a few minutes which had the object of destroying the Bulgarian Embassy? Why did not the police come on time to avert the incident? And why, after the policemen claim that the minister of the interior came to the place of the incident on December 2, did he fail to take prompt measures for discontinuing the attack on the embassy?

Something more. A massive campaign so as to inflict a blow on the prestige of socialist Bulgaria and to kindle anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist mood among the population was started in the Egyptian press, on the radio and television. And all of this against the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a country which has always supported the just cause of the Egyptian people in their struggle against the aggressor. Obviously this is not in the interests of the people of Egypt. The armed destruction of the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo, which the mass media very carefully called an incident, has, however, its international aspect. It cannot but cause alarm both among the governments and among the world public.

But even these actions, we are convinced, will not impair the friendly links between the Bulgarian and the Egyptian people. Because they have old traditions and new, contemporary dimensions. Because they correspond to the vital interests of the two peoples.

Press Comment

AU061025Y Sofia BTA in English 0818 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Dec, BTA--Commenting on the military and police operation against the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo, today's Bulgarian dailies point out that this inadmissible act is a brutal violation, unprecedented in international life, of the most elementary principles and norms in inter-state relations.

They are unanimous that the course of the provocation against the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo was no doubt in action thought out and planned in advance, inspired and carried through not without the knowledge and participation of the most responsible Egyptian authorities.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out that as regards the motives, they should be sought in Cairo's course of late which aims at leading Egypt farther away from the true and sincere friends of the Egyptian people--the socialist countries, Bulgaria included. The attack on the Bulgarian Embassy is a fresh step in this direction which at the same time reveals the degree of the anti-socialist animosity and blindness which have seized the responsible circles in the Egyptian capital. The rage, however, gives away lack of confidence, confusion and being in a blind alley, the paper notes.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME points out that these acts of Cairo are directly dependent on and connected with the atmosphere, created in the country, of ill-concealed nervousness and growing tension stemming from the obvious failure of the separatist course launched by President as-Sadat. The same paper is of the opinion that the hopes that are pinned on this dangerous provocative manoeuvre will not bring the expected political dividends to its authors.

The papers note the lasting attitude of solidarity, friendship and respect which the Bulgarian people have always felt and are feeling towards the people of Egypt. "If these relations are now darkened in such a brutal manner, the blame and responsibility for this are borne solely by the Egyptian side", the TRUD newspaper writes.

TODOROV MEETS MEDICAL PROFESSORS, STUDENTS

AU051746Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov has met the students and professors of the higher medical institute on the occasion of their upcoming holiday. Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, and Prof Dr Atanas Maleev, dean of the higher medical institute, were also present.

ZAREV DEPARTS FOR CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

AU051203Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, departed for Moscow. He will participate in the 18th session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in planning.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH INDIA SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU051420Y Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 5 Dec, BTA--This year's Bulgaro-Indian trade marked a 10 to 15 per cent increase as compared to 1977, while in 1979 its volume is expected to grow further.

Guided by the wish to unfold their reciprocally profitable cooperation on a wide scale, Bulgaria and India signed a new long-term trade agreement here today, as a continuation of the old 1974-1977 trade agreement. An agreement on convertible currency payments was signed as well.

The two countries' business circles maintain that the dynamics of bilateral trade mirrors the perpetually increasing economic potentials of Bulgaria and India, as well as their goodwill to permanently develop new forms of economic cooperation. A long-term agreement on delivery of fertilizers by Bulgaria to India was also signed today. In the next three years Bulgaria plans to export half a million of fertilizers to the Indian agriculture.

Bulgaria also participates in the foundation of India's first two agro-industrial complexes. A joint company for industrial fishing in Indian waters was established recently. The fishing will be done by Bulgarian trawler-ships. The two countries maintain active cooperation in chemistry, electronics, machinebuilding, metallurgy, hydroelectric and meliorative construction, ore-mining; joint construction and delivery of complete plants to third countries are also carried out. The documents were signed by Mr Georgi Vutev, deputy-minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and by Mr Souresh Kumar, India's deputy minister of trade, civil supplies and cooperation. They expressed the satisfaction of their countries with the signed agreements and said that they will make a fresh contribution to the all-round development of Bulgaro-Indian relations.

KHRISTOV VIEWS CHINESE-TURKISH RELATIONS

AU011745Y Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

["Cold War Emissaries"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 1 Dec, (BTA news analyst I. Khristov)--The visit this week by the 72-year old deputy-chairman of the China National Congress, Mr Ulanfu, to Ankara, this time reaffirmed Peking's striving to involve Turkey in its anti-Soviet orbit and to provoke the Balkan countries. This is the 5th Chinese delegation in succession in two months to visit Turkey, not taking into account the visit of the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Huang Hua, last June.

It is obvious that in this area too China is trying to advance its political views and its ideology. Although Mr Ulanfu motivated the purpose of his visit as a striving to "expand bilateral relations", facts indicated quite a different thing. This time again Peking's emissaries obviously wanted to divert the trends that have appeared recently in Turkey's foreign policy towards broader cooperation with the socialist countries and those of the Third World. This striving became noticeable already at Mr Huang Hua's visit to Ankara, a little before Mr Bulent Ecevit's visit to Moscow.

It was already then that the political observers in Ankara pointed out that Mr Huang Hua's goal was to sound the intentions of the Turkish Government and possibly to hamper the tendencies of a rapprochement with the socialist countries and with the Soviet Union above all.

In this spirit the visits of the Chinese functionaries to some Balkan states again raise the question: What is Peking's diplomacy seeking in the Balkans where neither "Phantom" and "Harrier" aircraft, nor "Leopard" tanks nor any other "humane weapons" to which the strategics from the Chinese wall are already openly stretching their hands, are on sale.

Under the specious pretext that it wanted to expand bilateral relations with other countries, there transpire the intentions of the Peking emissaries to sabotage the climate of goodneighbourliness which is ever more consolidating in the Balkans, to instigate the Balkan nations against each other and to sow dissent, exploiting the temporary misunderstandings between individual countries.

Something more. The objective of this policy is, by discrediting the idea of peaceful co-existence in the Balkan area, to prove that all that was achieved in Helsinki was illusory, so as to impose its hegemonic and anti-Soviet formulae. And not in the last place: To create here, on thousands of kilometres from the Chinese wall the psychosis of the inevitability of a third world war.

No doubt, one of the trump cards on which China counts is the belonging of Greece and Turkey to NATO and their adherence to the idea of a united and strong capitalist Europe, a Europe which according to Mao's heirs should be set against the two "superpowers". This precisely is the reason owing to which the Peking emissaries very insistently direct wishes for the "[word indistinct] comprehensive" joining by the two countries of the Common Market.

UN DELEGATE SUBMITS RESOLUTION ON DECOLONIZATION

AU022000Y Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 1 Dec. (BTA correspondent)--Bulgarian initiative supported by the co-authorship of 45 more states, a draft resolution on the implementation of the historic "declaration for independence granting to the colonial countries and peoples", was submitted for consideration and approval by the specialized agencies and organizations within the system of the United Nations.

Submitting the draft-resolution, the Bulgarian representative at the committee, Mr Neycho Neychev, marked with satisfaction that almost all of the agencies and organizations at the United Nations had conscientiously been observing the requirements of the declaration and their obligations in the sphere of decolonization. There exist however two institutions, he said, which disregard the declaration and keep on aiding and abetting the racist regimes at the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, thereby frustrating the success of decolonization and independence granting to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe. These are the West-controlled International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. It is demanded in the draft-resolution that these two organizations observe and implement their decolonization obligations, all the more so that they are formally connected with the United Nations.

A similar draft-resolution, again put forward on Bulgarian initiative, was reviewed and approved here in August of this year by the special decolonization committee of the [word indistinct]. After the approval of the submitted document by the UN fourth committee, which is expected to be done with complete or at least almost complete unanimity, the draft resolution is to be put forward for approval by the UN General Assembly.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LAOS--Sofia, 5 Dec, BTA--The State Council has issued a decree whereby Mr Tenyu Petrov Kolev is relieved of his duties as an ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, and Mr Zhecho Petrov Radounov is appointed to this point. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO INDIA--The State Council has issued a decree relieving Stoyan Vladimirov Zaimov of his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of India and appointing Tocho Kiryakov Tochev to this function. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Nov 78 p 8 AU]

STANISHEV AT YUGOSLAV RECEPTION--Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, took part along with other government members in a reception given on 29 November by Radovan Urosev, Yugoslav ambassador in Bulgaria, on the occasion of his country's national holiday. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU]

FRONT DELEGATION TO CYPRUS--At the invitation of the Democratic Party of Cyprus, a delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council led by Angel Tsvetkov, deputy chairman of the National Council, left for Nicosia today. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU]

CPCZ RESOLUTION ON EXCHANGE OF PARTY CARDS REPORTED

LD060324Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the exchange of CPCZ party cards.

The CPCZ Central Committee, taking into account the fact that the period of validity of the CPCZ party cards is about to expire, decides to carry out their exchange during 1979. We are proceeding to implement this important political task in a period when the CPCZ, in close unity with the working people and in conformity with the decisions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, is increasing its efforts to successfully implement the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress in every sphere of social life. The positive results being achieved in the implementation of the congress program and the active support of the working people for the CPCZ policy confirm that the party as the leading political force of our socialist society is responsibly fulfilling its historic mission. The annual plenary meetings and party conferences held in 1978 have once more fully confirmed that the CPCZ is developing all its activities consistently on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism; that it has become still more mature in the course of the implementation of the policy of the 15th congress and that it represents a sound, dynamically developing and growing organism. Its unity and links with the people have been consolidated, its ability to successfully cope with the fundamental tasks of further development of socialism in new, considerably more demanding conditions has grown as has its ability to unite and lead the working people in the struggle for the all-round development of our socialist homeland, for the increasingly happy, materially and culturally rich life of the people.

The CPCZ Central Committee reaffirms in this context that in the coming years, as well, it will be necessary in the interest of the achievement of the aims set by the 15th party congress to solve many demanding tasks, complex problems, and overcome a number of obstacles. From this point of view it is of prime importance to develop in an all-round manner to intensify the positive trends and results achieved in the process of implementing the congress program, to introduce consistently and widely in every sector the conclusions of the various sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, which translate the congress policy into practical actions, especially the 11th session of March 1978; to prepare the party consistently for the successful achievement of the present and future tasks of further construction of a developed socialist society. This is why the CPCZ Central Committee attributes so outstanding an importance to the constant improvement of the party, to the consolidation of its ideological and action unity, to the improving of the efficiency of party work and to the growth of the effective capacity of the party bodies and basic organizations. In these endeavors to increase the effectiveness of the party's political, organizational, ideological and educational work, its bodies and organizations, the Central Committee attaches an important role to the exchange of CPCZ party cards. In this connection it considers it to be inevitable to prepare and organize the exchange of party cards in the spirit of the party statutes in such a way as to: Effectively assist the future consolidation of the party's revolutionary character; increase the significance and responsibility of membership in the CPCZ to that of greater activity, a higher spirit of responsibility and communist discipline; reinforce the action capacity of the primary organization and the mobilization of the forces of state, economic and social bodies and organizations, reinforce the action capacity of all links of the political system of our socialist society, in order to systematically fulfill the tasks of economic and cultural construction, established by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

The entire history of the CPCZ, the experience of the CPSU and other fraternal parties demonstrate that the basis of the successes of all their activities always was and remains the quality of the party ranks, the creative and devoted work of every party member, his high spirit of responsibility and the example he provides in carrying out party decisions.

The CPCZ Central Committee at its 11th session highly underscored the fact that the greater and more challenging the tasks were that we had to solve the greater would be the demands placed on all communists. It underscored the essential need to increase the commitment and activity of every member of the party in shaping and implementing its policy, in his everyday contact with people, and in placing great demands on his ideological maturity and moral qualities.

It stressed the need to systematically entrust communists with concrete tasks and verify their fulfillment consistently; and thereby reinforce the action capacity of the party's primary organization. In accordance with this, party bodies and organizations will take advantage of the exchange of CPCZ party cards to appraise the devoted work of communists, who are consistently implementing the party's policy, the interests of the whole of society, and who serve as an example in carrying out tasks and offices entrusted to them. These are the people who are fully applying experience, suggestions and proposals for the further improvement of the effectiveness of the work of party organizations.

It is, moreover, necessary to demand and create all-round conditions to insure that all members should consider the fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress as their supreme task, consistently observe the party's statutes, and implement the party's policy in an exemplary fashion, with initiative and devotion, at places of work and in political life. This demands that every primary organization should constantly promote internal party life on a higher level, apply constructive criticism and self-criticism, high demands and responsibility in the fulfillment of tasks.

In the course of the exchange of party cards the activities of all members of the party will be appraised in a challenging and overall manner. In the exchange of CPCZ party cards primary organizations will play an important role. The procedure of party bodies and primary organizations is determined by the political-organizational and technical-administrative provisions of the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee on the exchange of CPCZ party cards.

The CPCZ Central Committee is convinced that the exchange of party cards will be a significant political action, which will make a pronounced contribution to the successful implementation of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress at every place of work, to the further enhancement of the honorable title of communists, the growth of unity and action capacity of the party ranks, the reinforcement of the bonds of the party with the working people and its leading role in society.

WARSAW PACT PROMOTES HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT

AU0513l4Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Banner of Human Rights"]

[Excerpts] In the Moscow Warsaw Pact declaration the top representatives of the socialist countries put their entire weight and their enormous international authority against the mass and ruthless violation of human rights in the capitalist world and against the insidious attempts of imperialism to conceal this fact by hypocritical and false slogans about "the defense of human rights."

The UN Charter anchors the duty of all states to contribute toward respect for, and the materialization of, human rights and basic freedoms for everybody, regardless of race, sex, language or religion. True, the capitalist countries hypocritically profess their allegiance to the UN Charter and even strive to appropriate its great humanitarian ideas; but it is sufficient to place their declarations in front of the unappeasable mirror of reality and real truth mercilessly appears behind the flood of phrases and empty words. In connection with the approaching UN day of human rights, President Carter again adopted the stance of a self-appointed "human rights defender." A few days ago without shame for the facts, he proclaimed for the United States the "week of human rights" in the second week of December, the United States and the world are not hearing such a declaration from him for the first time. However, if we regard it through the eyes of reality, nothing remains but empty words. To this very day the United States has not ratified many of the international treaties and conventions on human rights. So far it has not voiced its agreement with the UN convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, although it bears the signatures of more than 100 countries. Likewise, the United States has not yet ratified the convention on political rights, signed by all socialist states--a convention safeguarding basic political freedoms, in fact the freedoms and rights also contained in the American Constitution adopted 200 years ago.

It would be possible to cite more and more facts, new examples proving guilt of falsity, lies and hypocrisy of the ruling circles in the United States and the politicians adopting the stance of self-appointed "fighters for human rights," although in reality they are merely concerned about preserving class privileges, about imperialist interests.

Millions of oppressed people in the United States, hundreds of millions of people throughout the capitalist world, the innocent victims of American, as well as world imperialism, are accusing the social system based on man's exploitation by man. They accuse the socio-economic system in which profit, money and exploitation are the only criteria of values, where humanism, right and human liberties mean nothing. It is these people who listened with close attention to the voice that resounded from the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. A voice which, along with the appeal for consolidating peace, also backed respect for, and materialization of, man's rights. A voice which, in the name of progress and humanity, in the name of the exploited masses in capitalist countries emphatically demands that imperialism stop supporting and encouraging fascist and racist policy, social and political oppression, ruthless and mass suppression of human rights, and the spreading of inhuman, militarist, neofascist and neo-Nazi opinions that directly contradict the aims and principles of the UN Charter, the stipulations of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act and other international documents.

The battle for human rights is indivisibly connected with the battle against their hypocritical promoters, against the attempts of imperialism to appropriate the great humanitarian slogans for which the best sons and daughters of whole generations fought for decades and centuries. Exactly for this reason, in the name of humanism and real human freedoms, the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee condemned the subversive campaigns of anticommunist centers, the attempts at meddling in the socialist countries' internal affairs. Yes, the banner of human rights and freedoms is the banner of socialism. It always was, it always will be. The endeavors of imperialism to hang on these banners its false, devious and mendacious slogans are doomed to failure. Socialism is proving daily the basic truth that the true flourishing of man's personality, his well-being and the consistent implementation of human rights is possible only in a social system in which all sources of society's riches serve everybody--that is, in socialism and communism.

HULA LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD052356Y Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 5 Dec, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Hula left for Moscow today to attend a session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) committee for cooperation in planning.

The session will deal among others with draft frame agreements on cooperation between CMEA member-countries in the sphere of the power engineering, and on specialization and cooperation in the production of equipment for this branch.

BILATERAL TRADE WITH ETHIOPIA REVIEWED

AU3 01550Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 28 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[(LTO)-signed article in the column "People, Things, Events": "Czechoslovak Trade With Ethiopia"]

[Summary] Our trade relations with Ethiopia are traditional and reach back to the time prior to World War I when Czech firms delivered glass, costume jewelry and consumer goods to Ethiopia. Mutual trade has expanded significantly since the signing of the first economic cooperation agreement in 1959. Three enterprises were built in or near Addis Ababa: An enterprise for rubber-textile and leather footwear, a large-capacity tannery and a tire production plant.

In January 1978 a new agreement was signed with the revolutionary government. Ethiopia was granted a $20 million loan to purchase industrial equipment. The first project will be a brewery in Harerge Province, which will produce 20 million liters of beer annually, starting in 1981.

The annual turnover of trade exchange between the CSSR and Ethiopia is not large yet, amounting from $5 to $8 million, but both sides are interested in increasing it. We export to Ethiopia--apart from the traditional glass and costume jewelry--paper, office and school equipment, textiles, machine tools, textile machines and diesel aggregates. Ethiopia is also interested in our Skoda and Tatra trucks. From Ethiopia we import beans, coffee and leather.

Besides our machinery, Czechoslovak specialists, too, are helping to develop the Ethiopian economy. They spend 2-4 years in Ethiopia and one is glad to have them. Our physicians and glass, tannery and food specialists have good reputations in Ethiopia and their numbers will increase.

MORE ON INDRA-LED DELEGATION TO JAPAN

Ends Visit, Departs

LD051312Y Prague CTK in English 0948 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Dec, CETEKA correspondent--The delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its chairman Alois Indra, ended its 8-day official visit to Japan and left here for home today.

The delegation was seen off by speaker of the upper house of the Japanese Parliament Ken Yasui and other Japanese representatives.

Visit Assessed

LD051314Y Prague CTK in English 0952 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Dec, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia and Japan have identical views on a number of key international issues, Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, told CETEKA in an interview here today before leaving for home.

Alois Indra headed a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to Japan. Their visit lasted eight days.

He pointed out international detente, the halting of the arms race, general disarmament and the strengthening of security and peace in the world as issues of key importance on which the two countries have identical views. On some other important issues, the two sides clarified their viewpoints, he said in the interview and added that it was noted that the relations between Czechoslovakia and Japan are developing successfully.

We could see once again that despite the geographical distance, historical, language and other differences as well as the different social systems of the two countries, Czechoslovakia is not unknown in Japan. We have a very good name in that country, as an industrially advanced state with great culture, a country striving sincerely for lasting peace and fruitful cooperation, Alois Indra told CETEKA. Very popular in Japan are many Czechoslovak artists and sportsmen. Wherever we went we were accorded a friendly reception, he said and added: "We are returning home with the good feeling of having fulfilled successfully our political mission. I am convinced that this is to the benefit of the further development of all-round Czechoslovak-Japanese relations as well as of strengthening peace, security and cooperation among the nations."

HOFFMANN SPEECH AT CUBAN TU CONGRESS REPORTED

LD292310Y Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Havana, 29 Nov, CETEKA correspondent--Czechoslovakia highly appreciates the historic role of Cuba as a firm part of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement, Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions and Communist Party Presidium member, said at the 14th Congress of Cuban Trade Unions here on Tuesday.

He said that Czechoslovakia also highly appreciates the revolutionary example set by Cuba to the Latin American continent, the important role played by the country in the movement of progressive countries fighting against imperialism, racism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and pointed to Cuba's assistance and allround support to the national liberation movement of the African people.

Karel Hoffmann stressed that the Cuban and Czechoslovak working people follow with indignation and reject the policy of U.S. imperialism which poses as an advocate of human rights, democracy, freedom and peace, but tries to brutally suppress any expression of human, democratic and trade union rights and national independence of world monopolies both at home and abroad.

He denounced the hegemonic policy of the Peking leadership, its frantic anti-Sovietism, disrespect for the aspirations of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom, gross provocations against Vietnam, Cuba and many other countries.

Czechoslovakia and Cuba jointly support the consistent peace efforts of the Soviet Union and welcome the new impulses to the consolidation of peace and security which emerged from the recent session of the Warsaw Treaty states' Political Consultative Committee, Karel Hoffmann emphasized.

COMMENT ON POSSIBLE BRITISH ARMS SALE TO PRC

AU301936Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 78 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "Notes:" "Could It Be That They Have Forgotten?"]

[Text] Peking's endeavor to acquire arms from the NATO pact states at any price, arms that would serve to help realize the Maoists' war-mongering policy, was again clearly and discernibly apparent in the efforts to acquire modern vertical take-off military planes, planes of the Harrier type. Currently, Peking is allegedly interested in buying about 70 planes. But this is only the tip of the iceberg. In the back rooms of London political circles one speaks of a considerably larger "deal"--300 Harrier planes, and a sum which Peking intends to pay for the arms deliveries by the British military industry and which allegedly amounts to a full 10 billion pounds. The paper Sunday EXPRESS loudly voiced what the London government circles are couching in various vague statements. It wrote: "As of this June the Chinese clearly indicated that they are greatly interested in the whole gamut of British military technology, including tank guns, optical instruments, engines, radars, antitank weapons, military vessels and so forth...this entire question is opening brilliant prospects for Great Britain in the sphere of arms trade."

Thus stated the British paper in its commentary, a commentary which clearly leaks out how eager British arms industry circles are to acquire Chinese arms contracts. The paper Sunday TELEGRAPH, which is close to the Conservative Party, is even more specific: "Prime Minister Callaghan is determined to sell the Harriers to China, and government sources expect this agreement to develop into a long-term commitment to modernize the Chinese armed forces." Of even greater importance are the warning signals pointing out to the British Government the truly dangerous deceptiveness of such plans. Should London decide to sell the Maoist army the Harrier planes and other weapons that can be used in an aggressive war (in the way this happened in the 1930's with the sales of British airplane engines to Hitler), it would take upon itself a grave political risk: Like the Munich days this would mean support for those militarist forces that are openly proclaiming territorial demands toward their peace-loving neighbors. These forces--today this means the Chinese militarists--are not only propagating the "usefulness" and "inevitability" of a world war, they are not only conducting a "war of words," they are also calling forth quite real, armed border conflicts. History has clearly shown where the aid to a potential aggressor leads. Or could it be that London had forgotten this?

TRIBUNA SCORES PRC'S AGGRESSIVE PLANS FOR EUROPE

AU301555Y Prague TRIBUNA No 47 in Czech 22 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Frantisek Kudrna editorial article: "This Does Concern Us!"]

[Text] The entire progressive world is following with particular apprehension the present Chinese leadership's international policy slogans and acts. [paragraph continues]

Sometimes in veiled form, at other times more frankly, its representatives are propagating the inevitability of a catastrophe for all life on this planet, the inevitability of a third world war. Deplorably, the Chinese leadership is not limiting itself to mere words but it is now orienting its policy toward destabilizing the world situation, toward aggravating the antagonisms in a way leading toward a global world conflict. It is playing its game in great style: It attacks the base of world socialism and the protector of progressive forces--the Soviet Union; it attempts to break the unity of socialist, and particularly European countries; it joins forces with the most reactionary forces in the battle against progress--for instance with the Chilean people's assassins, the proteges of world imperialism in Zaire and so forth; it tries to fan NATO's aggressiveness; and it is taking the side of a renewal of the striking force of Japanese militarism. The terrible thing is that it has plotted provocations and military actions against the much-suffering people of Socialist Vietnam, who for decades have been bleeding in the battle for their national and social liberation, and at the very moment when they had won the Chinese leadership stabbed them in the back.

It can thus be seen that the endeavor to make the Maoist regime and the methods of its rule more acceptable to world public opinion applies to its facade alone, and not to the essence, which is and remains the great-China chauvinism, a more modern issue of the Chinese emperors' endeavor to make China the center and ruler of the world.

Certainly, their number and culture make the Chinese people great. They have an ineradicable place in world history. Their victorious path embarked upon in the spirit of the October Revolution has won for them a significant place in the world progressive movement. However, the worst brand of nationalists have come to head them; proceeding from the fact that China has a large number of citizens, they claim the right to manage the whole world. The fate of mankind is of no concern to them. This is graphically shown by Mao Tse-tung's well-known statements and by the recent statements of the Chinese minister of foreign affairs that nuclear weapons need not be feared, since there are so many Chinese that even after a destructive nuclear war enough of them would be left to rule the world.

The Chinese leading representatives make no secret of the fact that any means is good enough, just so that they can fulfill their aims. As the deputy chairman of the Chinese Government declared: No matter what color the cat, the main thing is that it catches the mouse!

The Chinese reality shows where blind nationalism and stirred-up chauvinism can lead, and what a great danger it is for the communist movement and the progressive movement in general.

The imperialist politicians and their propaganda express their unconcealed joy over this kind of activity of the present Chinese leadership. And not only that. They try to utilize the perfidy of Chinese policy for further weakening world progressive forces. In other words, they attempt to intensify the games as much as possible--the game in which the Chinese card should be among the highest trump-cards. And so today and every day we can witness the courting of the representatives of world reaction and Peking. We will find Chinese negotiators in all world imperialist arms arsenals. And the warriors of cold war, like Strauss and Brzezinski and like the defense ministers of the imperialist countries and other agents of the military-industrial complexes, are welcome to the Chinese Government.

However, those who want to play a smart game with the Chinese card could, nevertheless, find themselves with lower-value cards, of which they could be fleeced. Do they seriously believe that the present Chinese politicians, who are striving for China's leading position in the world, will willingly play the role of pawns on their chess board? They could so easily find themselves in the role of a card in the Chinese game! Surely they have not yet forgotten what happened when they tried to play Hitler against the Soviet Union. How gravely had their own countries, too, been affected!

Both in the West and in our own country, there exist people maintaining that, after all, Chinese policy does not concern us, that it is a matter of some dispute or other between China and the Soviet Union, and that China is far away. This is a great error. One must not forget that in view of the development of all kinds of technology, particularly in transport, our earth has become small. Essential events on one continent now concern all others. In fact, we know how interlinked world processes have become today. The battle of Prague began prior to World War II, in Abyssinia and Madrid.

For us Europeans, and especially the citizens of such a small country as Czechsolovakia, it is of particular importance that Chinese policy is striving to provoke a global world clash not on its own borders, but on our continent! It is here that its destructive efforts are directed. It is appealing to the NATO states to be vigilant toward the alleged aggressive lust of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member-countries. It is also helping open the path toward aggression by its endeavor to disintegrate the unity of the socialist community, thus weakening it. It is no coincidence, for instance, that the Chinese leadership is concentrating its attention on the Balkans, which used to be called the soft belly of Europe because of its instability. It now seems that the Chinese leadership would like to renew this "tradition."

It is thus obvious that Peking is in favor of a third world war, but one far away from its borders--the best thing would be in Europe. As the Chinese representatives have stressed several times: It is best to be the clever monkey who provokes a struggle between two tigers, observing it from a high hill. After the victor is scarcely able to drag himself along because of his deep, grave wounds, the monkey will easily finish it off.

But this concerns each and every one of us, because here Chinese policy is playing for our life, for the life of our children! Surely it is clear that in the event of a global clash many Europeans would lose their lives. And what would remain of our small nations in such an exposed area?

That is why Chinese policy must be condemned--not only in the interests of all mankind, but also in the interests of our own working people--and with it is imperative to resist it!

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS--Prague, 4 Dec, CETEKA--A delegation of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak trade unions, led by its secretary Viliam Kozik, returned here today from People's Yemen where it attended a congress of the general confederation of workers' trade unions. The delegation also had talks with leading representatives of the trade unions on cooperation in the nearest future. The delegation also visited socialist Ethiopia where it discussed further cooperation and expansion of relations between the Czechoslovak and Ethiopian trade unions. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1633 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD]

ADMIRAL VERNER SPEAKS AT CDU CADRE MEETING

AU3021OOY East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 28 Nov 78 pp 3, 4 AU

["From the session of the Presidium of the CDU Main Executive Committee on 23 November in Burgscheidungen, from the report by Adm Waldemar Verner: Protection of Socialism and Peace--The Concern of All Citizens"]

[Text] With today's conference of the CDU Presidium Main Executive Committee on topical problems of socialist military policy and military instruction, the Christian Democratic Union continues its proven course of responsible cooperation in all tasks related to the establishment of the developed socialist society in the GDR as a reliable and respected ally of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party--including the duty to actively contribute to the protection of the socialist fatherland.

This CDU conference deservingly coincides with the great military-political activities of our people in preparation for the 30th GDR anniversary.

You were also able to draw up a successful balance sheet of your party work in the field of socialist military instruction at the 14th CDU Congress in Dresden. Facts such as the following exhibit the increased readiness of CDU members to make a personal contribution to the protection of socialist achievements.

1. The increasing number of members who are actively engaged in civil defense committees and formations;

2. Numerous union friends are working as responsible functionaries in the sports and technology society;

3. Members of your party are helping as leaders in the state apparatus and the national economy to strengthen the GDR's national defense;

4. Large number of the CDU members who are living on the state border with the FRG are supporting the GDR border protection organs as border helpers;

5. Members of your party who are working as teachers, educators and trainers regard socialist military instruction as a solid component part of their professional and social activity and are helping to educate the youths entrusted to them in defense preparedness.

6. Last but not least the fact should be underscored that many young party friends are performing their basic military service or accomplishing their duties as noncommissioned term [auf zeit] officers in an exemplary way and subsequently work actively in reservist collectives.

Implementation of the Right to Security

All this is proof of the circumspection and vigor with which the principled stipulation of the resolution of your 14th congress stating that the CDU's political activity is aimed at a reliable and effective national defense in the GDR is being implemented in the party's life. And this cannot be otherwise. To assume specific Christian responsibility for peace in the socialist state means to work for the people's well-being and to defend it, up to committing ones own life against any enemy. Asserting elementary human rights to security and peace also includes the humanistic concern of our socialist national defense.

REFERRING TO THE NEW DEFENSE LAW, THE SPEAKER STRESSED THAT IT DEFINES IN A JURIDICAL FORM PRINCIPAL REQUIREMENTS FOR OUR STATE AND ALL ITS CITIZENS RESULTING FROM THE GENERALLY APPLICABLE SOCIAL LAWS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION AND FROM THE NEED FOR A RELIABLE PROTECTION OF ITS GAINS.

The law on the GDR's national defense was reworded, as Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, explained, to take into consideration the changes which have taken place in the GDR and the community of socialist states since 1961 in all fields. It heeds the military-political and military-scientific findings and requirements of the present and foreseeable future, as well as the experiences we have accumulated alongside the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in successfully strengthening the defensive strength of socialism in the past.

These experiences show that the socialist state can only safeguard its own security by setting up a smoothly operating national defense system and thus can it make its internationalist contribution to the common protection of socialism, the consolidation of peace and advancement of the detente process. This multifaceted task and the measures connected with it involve all social forces and areas. They are the concern of the entire people. It is the right and honorable duty of all citizens to help everywhere and at every place to make socialism stronger and militarily impregnable.

THE ADMIRAL DESCRIBED AS AN IMPORTANT TASK THE FURTHER CONSOLIDATION OF OUR CIVIL DEFENSE. IT IS IMPORTANT TO ENLIST CITIZENS, PARTICULARLY WOMEN, GIRLS AND MEN WHO ARE NOT ABLE TO BEAR ARMS FOR WORK IN THE CIVIL DEFENSE FORMATIONS--A TASK WHICH WILL CERTAINLY ALSO BE SOLVED WITH THE HELP OF THE CDU, OF ITS INFLUENCE ON THE CITIZENS OF CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

We are of the opinion that the more clearly everybody perceives the overall problems of our national defense, the more successfully he can also live up to his military political responsibility--regardless of his place of activity.

He to whom it is clear that he must insure good preparations for defense will also always ask himself how his work benefits the country's military protection.

Such an attitude and actions are necessary in order to, as is said in the defense law, "finally proscribe war from the peoples' lives, consolidate peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, protect against any plots, halt the arms race and bring about general and complete disarmament."

THE SPEAKER DEALT EXTENSIVELY WITH THE MILITARY-POLITICAL SITUATION. HE STRESSED THAT THE TENDENCY OF AN ARMS RACE STEPPED UP BY IMPERIALISM, OF A RECKLESS AGGRAVATION OF IDEOLOGICAL DIVERSION AND OF ATTEMPTS TO RESUSCITATE THE COLD WAR ATMOSPHERE OPERATED OUTSIDE OF AND AGAINST THE TENDENCY TOWARD DETENTE.

Dangerous Driving Forces of the Arms Race

This tendency is not decreasing. It is gaining strength because the advocates of the confrontation course in the United States, the FRG and other NATO states are obviously expanding their influence on government policy and are gaining strength.

The national and multinational monopolies of the military-industrial complex are among the most important forces causing the arms race.

In addition and together with them, leading military figures associated with arms production and the planning and elaborating of military political concepts are strongly interested in consolidating the positions of militarism as well as in expanding its influence into foreign policy. In addition, there are important research quarters engaged in arms projects. They are pushing the technological development of weapons and insist on their manufacture and introduction into NATO armies. The imperialist weapons market is playing a macabre role--both as a source of profits and thus as the driving force of the arms business and as an instrument of foreign policy pressure and undisguised political blackmail against Third World countries.

These forces are forming an integrated system within imperialist society. It strongly influences the political leadership of the bourgeois states, their domestic, foreign and military policy. In this context the propaganda apparatus is acquiring an increasing significance, an apparatus with which the military-industrial complex disguises its aggressive intentions and its influence on capitalist society. Thwarting its lies constitutes an essential element of our struggle for detente.

As previously, the main imperialist forces are primarily using NATO to implement the foreign and military policy objectives aimed against socialism. He who draws the conclusion in view of the farreaching political, economic and financial crisis manifestations under imperialism and of the aggravating conflicts between the imperialist states, or in view of the merciless competition between the monopolies on the international market, as well as of the instability of some NATO states, that NATO is weakened and hence less dangerous in succumbing to a great error.

Long-Term NATO Targets of Military Power

The governments and military figures of the Atlantic Alliance are largely successful in shielding their alliance against the impact of the crisis in implementing the military programs, in gradually advancing the standardization of arms and equipment of the armed forces and in further stepping up the fighting strength of NATO armies. The deadly enmity against the USSR and other socialist states, against the working class and all the progressive forces in their own countries, against any revolutionary, democratic and socialist development in young national states and against the revolutionary liberation movements, an enmity which is inherent in all imperialists, determines the cohesion of NATO.

The imperialists and their closest partners in the FRG are exercising a decisive influence on this development. Their central concern is a transformation of the military power balance in favor of NATO. Carter's security adviser Brzezinski closely outlined this concept in a speech on 8 October in Chicago: "We shall preserve the strategic equivalence, strengthen NATO, develop a force which can be deployed more rapidly and which enables us to defend our great interests worldwide... and revise our strategic doctrine once more to take into consideration the changed requirements of the eighties."

NATO wants to achieve its objectives through a military policy planned on a long-term basis. Its essential elements are:

1. An unprecedented extent of armament in military history of their armed forces--so they say--which is to be implemented in the eighties and nineties;

2. A massive intensification of anticommunist and anti-Soviet incitement.

3. The elaboration of a comprehensive intervention strategy against world democratic movements.

All this is aimed at upgrading military power as a tool of imperialist policy.

NUMEROUS MEASURES ARE AIMED AT PREPARING CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE PACT'S ARMED FORCES STATIONED THERE OR ENVISAGED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE FOR AN AGGRESSION AGAINST THE STATES OF THE WARSAW PACT, THE DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER STRESSED. THE SERIES OF NATO'S LARGE-SCALE MANEUVERS IN THE FALL OF 1978 EXACTLY COMPLIED WITH THIS INTENTION, HE SAID. ALL THIS CONVEYED ADDITIONAL WEIGHT TO THE FRG WHICH, NEXT TO THE UNITED STATES, HAS MOVED UP TO THE POSITION OF NATO'S LEADING POWER.

The United States and the FRG are increasingly using NATO also for protecting their interests and spheres of influence outside their territorial sphere, as well as for oppressing national and social liberation movements. The endeavors are becoming more evident to work out a world-wide strategy through which the UN Charter stipulations, which permit only regional alliances and thus also limit their sphere of operations, are to be outmaneuvered. The decisive reasons for this are the strategic interests at stake for NATO in Africa, in the Middle East and in other regions. Bundeswehr General Schulze, commander in chief of the Europe-Center allied NATO forces, recently declared that the NATO sphere of interest "generally lies not only beyond the intra-German border (what is meant is the GDR state border), at the NATO flanks or in the Atlantic, but also in the Indian Ocean, the Middle East and Africa, on whose natural resources the survival of our highly industrialized nations depends.

NATO Is an Instrument To Fan Tensions

What is involved is deployment bases, sea routes, raw materials, the military base system and so forth. This is the actual reason for the activities of the United States and other NATO states in these areas. This is also the aim of the endeavors to revive old imperialist pact systems and to set up new ones. To this end NATO is experimenting with so-called intervention reserves [eingreifreserven], that is, special units for operations in regional and local conflicts that develop outside of NATO's territorial sphere.

Wherever one looks, everywhere at the focal points of world events it is being confirmed that NATO, as it was at the time of its founding, is an instrument to fan tensions, an inspiration to counterrevolutionary forces. It is the coordinating and leading center of the antisocialist struggle and an organizer of military conflicts and provocations. This reflects both the historic outdatedness of imperialism and the eminent danger of its policy. It is becoming more evident that in the international class struggles of the coming decades NATO is seeking to bring about decisions by military force.

A special aspect that must be taken into consideration when assessing NATO's potential for aggression are the growing relations between the United States, the FRG and other NATO states, as well as those between leading NATO agencies and the present Chinese leaders. NATO is putting its stakes on the Chinese card becuase it wants to use the PRC leaders as allies in implementing its strategic plans.

Dangerous Policy of the Chinese Leaders

In the past few years many common aspects have developed between the views of the most aggressive circles of imperialism and the Chinese leaders. They agree on anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, on opposing detente and disarmament, on loudly propagating the fairy-tale of the "threat from the East," on their hatred of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community allied with it, as well as on struggling against those young national states and liberation movements that rely on the aid of socialist states.

Who would be astonished in these circumstances that General Haig, NATO commander in chief in Europe, declared that in the final analysis China was "the 16th NATO member." In this situation any weakening of the socialist national defense would be a self-surrender of the accomplishments of socialism. What is more, in view of the military-political situation, of the threat to the vital and secure interests of the socialist states emanating from NATO, the importance of the socialist military sector for the safeguarding of peace is actually increasing.

ADMIRAL VERNER REFERRED IN THIS CONTEXT PRIMARILY TO THREE POINTS:

To start with, the USSR forces and the armies of the other states participating in the Warsaw Pact reliably guarantee the inviolability of the borders and of the territory of the allied socialist states, and thus permit a quick pace and high effectiveness in socialist and communist construction. The successes of the dynamic upswing under the protection of the allied socialist armies also permits tying major potentials of imperialism to the peace policy of socialism through expanding economic relations. Furthermore, the socialist military power is a substantial factor in asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence in the relations between states with different social systems. The combat effectiveness and combat readiness of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact have contributed substantially toward producing more realistic thinking in the imperialist camp and toward preparing the ground for the policy of peaceful coexistence. They narrow down the scope for the military adventures of imperialism. And, finally, through their stabilizing influence on the development of the international situation the Warsaw Pact armed forces contribute to the activation of the revolutionary and democratic movements in the capitalist countries and to weakening the positions of the reactionary groupings. At the same time the military strength of socialism also constitutes an important item on the assets side of the balance of forces account of the peoples struggling for national liberation from imperialist rule, the peoples who claim their right to take their fate into their own hands in a free, democratic and socialist way.

The Youth Is Being Actively Prepared

Naturally, we always regard the socialist military potentials as a factor of the universal strength of the socialist world and its dynamic development. This applies to each of the allied socialist states and its army.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY [NPA] SHOWED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THAT THE SUBJECTIVE FACTOR, AS EVERYWHERE IN OUR SOCIETY, ACQUIRES A CONSTANTLY INCREASING IMPORTANCE IN THE MILITARY FIELD, TOO, THE SPEAKER DECLARED.

The role of the consciously acting man is growing. Any military success will depend on his political, ideological, moral, military, military-technical and specialized knowledge and skills, on his will and ability to use them for the defense of socialism. Thus, the better we succeed in preparing our country's young people to be committed to military service for their defense mission even before their active service in the armed forces--to make them aware of the purpose of being a soldier for socialism, to give them a high education and preliminary knowledge, to develop their moral-militant qualities and to steel them physically--the better our socialist society solves this task, the quicker we will be able to increase the NPA's combat effectiveness and combat readiness. In this lies the enormous importance of socialist military education, primarily among the young generation. Particularly with a view to the 30th anniversary of the GDR, we should still more comprehensively use every possibility, and should intensify the education in the spirit of unity of socialist patriotism and internationalism. Love and loyalty to the socialist state, to their own people, deep affinity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces must end up in the readiness to defend social progress even with arms.

The growing political maturity and the defense awareness of our youth is worrying the enemies of socialism. This explains their rabid attacks on the military instruction [wehrkundeunterricht] introduced this year at the ninth grade of the polytechnical secondary schools. This was to be expected, for every measure designed to strengthen socialism is virtually a thorn in the flesh of the imperialists. They impute to us that we, in blind fury, educate the children to hatred and to glorification and romanticization of war. Naturally, this is pure nonsense and gross slander as is shown by a glance at the instruction program. On the contrary, with our military instruction we contribute toward preparing the boys and girls psychologically and physically for wholeheartedly striving for peace, for a secure and happy future--however, not on the basis of utopian, unrealistic, pacifist ideas but armed with the knowledge of how things actually are, who is the friend and who is the enemy, and how those must be dealt with who endanger peace. This includes the military protection of socialism, and we are not going to do our opponents the favor of keeping this fact secret from our youth.

The Entirety of Educational Influence Is Important

Despite the introduction of military instruction as a special subject, good education and instruction in all other courses at school, and after graduation in the apprentice training and later in the socialist brigades and work collectives continues to be of great importance for socialist military education. Only the entirety of the educational influences will develop in the young citizens qualities and attitudes that are compatible with the socialist system and way of life and which comply with the norms of socialist relations. From this there develop the virtues of the soldier of the socialist armies: Comradeship, conscious discipline and orderliness, honesty, reliability, readiness to help, readiness to make sacrifices and others.

How important it is to make the development of such political-moral and psychical qualities a firm element of military education becomes evident if one considers that the NPA is not merely providing military training but that it also has to solve combat tasks even in peacetime. Under the duty system and the combat service at sea the GDR territory, its airspace and its coastal waters are being reliably protected around the clock. It follows from this that the young army members are immediately incorporated into the military collectives, and that they also must immediately solve combat tasks if necessary. Thus they are put to a hard, all-round test from the very first day of military service, a test which they will pass the easier, the better they have prepared for it with the aid of all of us.

Vigor and Endurance Must Be Constantly Trained

No one can get around the fact that military protection of socialism requires fighters who can cope with the varied great physical stress of modern combat action. Vigor, endurance and agility remain indispensable soldierly qualities even if there is the most modern military combat equipment. The earlier this is realized well before military service age, and is given consideration in military education, the easier the soldier will adjust to military life, and the quicker he and his whole collective will advance in training and in the fulfillment of military tasks. This is so highly important because physical ability must be acquired at an early age and must be systematically increased.

THEREFORE, HE SAID, IT IS NECESSARY EVERYWHERE TO IMPLEMENT BOTH THE SPORTS ACTIVITY OF THE ENTIRE YOUTH COMMITTED TO MILITARY SERVICE AND SOCIALIST MILITARY EDUCATION AS A UNIFORM PROCESS OF PHYSICAL AND PSYCHICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PERSONALITY. WHAT MATTERS IS ALWAYS THE UNITY OF DEFENSE READINESS AND DEFENSE ABILITY, HE SAID.

COMMUNIQUE SIGNED AT END OF MENGISTU'S VISIT

LD051914Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Hungary and Ethiopia assure Africa's national liberation movements of their full support and condemn NATO's intervention in African affairs. A communique has been issued about the official visit to Hungary of Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of Ethiopia. The communique stresses, among other things, that both countries consider it important that in the Horn of Africa the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of state frontiers and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs should prevail.

Hungary and Ethiopia continue to have solidarity with the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front and Namibian people, who fight for real independence. At the Budapest talks the racist policy of the South African regime was condemned and it was also stated that the expansionist policy of the Chinese leadership, which openly identified with the forces of imperialism and reaction, is a serious threat to world peace. The Hungarian and Ethiopian delegations at the discussions acknowledged with satisfaction that bilateral cooperation was developing successfully. They decided that in the future they would increase their efforts in the interest of the best utilization of possibilities. Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam has invited Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi to visit Ethiopia.

CZINEGE LEAVES FOR BERLIN WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD032018Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, has left for Berlin to participate in the session of the defense ministers' committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

CONCLUSION OF PARAGUAYAN CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD042350Y Budpaest MTI in English 1711 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budpaest, 4 Dec, MTI--At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the delegation of the Paraguayan Communist Party, led by first secretary Antonio Maidana, paid a visit to Hungary between November 26 and December 4. The members of the delegation were Alfredo Alcorta, the party's second secretary, and Julio Rojas, member of the Political Committee.

The delegation was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, Janos Beyecz, head of the Central Committee's foreign affairs department, and Janos Peter, deputy head of the Central Committee's party and mass organizations department carried on talks with the representatives of the Paraguayan sister party. The delegation called at the HSWP political academy at the party history institute and visited County Somogy, South-west Hungary, where they got acquainted with the work of county and local party organizations and saw farming institutes. The delegation spoke with appreciation about the achievements that were attained in building an advanced socialist society by the Hungarian people under the leadership of the HSWP. They stressed that the experiences and successes of the socialist building work as well as the HSWP's international activity served well the international cause of peace, security and social progress.

They praised the close and internationalist links between the HSWP and the Paraguayan Communist Party. They convened the Paraguayan communists' comradely greetings on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Hungary. The representatives of the HSWP ensured Paraguay's communists, democrats and every patriot of the Hungarian people's solidarity in their self-sacrificing struggle waged for the defeat of fascism, for the release of political prisoners, for restoring the democratic freedom rights and for the interests of workers.

The representatives of the two parties found that detente was exercising an ever increasing effect on the development of the international situation. At the same time, the activity of imperialism and of reactionary forces designed against the broadening of detente has increased. It was stressed that they took a resolute stand against every such action. They called for the earliest possible discontinuation of the arms race.

Solidarity was confirmed with the forces struggling against fascism and its danger in Chile, Uruguay and in other Latin American countries. They demanded the immediate release of all communists and democrats imprisoned in Latin American countries and supported the fights carried on by peoples of Latin America, Africa and of Asia against the imperialist ruling system, against colonization and neocolonization, for consolidating political and economic independence and for social progress.

They reaffirmed that the HSWP and the Paraguayan Communist Party were working for strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and backed unity and joint actions based on the principles of proletarian internationalism. They take a stand against each form of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. They condemn the Chinese leadership's great-power and chauvinistic policy, stirring up war-tensions, which is favourable for imperialism and international reactionary forces. Solidarity was declared with the Vietnamese Socialist Republic.

It was noted with satisfaction that the relations between the HSWP and the Paraguayan Communist Party had strengthened further on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The delegation's visit has greatly contributed to the further development of the two sister parties' comradely relations as well as to the strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of Hungary and Paraguay. The delegation left Budapest on Monday.

DROUGHTS DELAY CROP YIELD, 10 PERCENT OF CORN UNHARVESTED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Nov 78 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] Fog, cold and drought characterize present weather conditions. Whereas fog and cold are to be expected and have no particular effect on crops, the drought is having a delaying effect in all parts of the country. Winter grains, most of which had been sown around 7 November are emerging unevenly, and those which have emerged are developing slowly. The spottiness is most evident on fields sown during the second half of October. Fall plowing is difficult and slow on the dry, hard soil.

Fall harvesting is nearing completion: This work has ended in the case of sunflower, soya, potatoes, apples and grapes. At present corn, sugar beets and late ripening vegetables remain to be harvested. The area still occupied by sugar beets and vegetables is relatively small, and the farms will finish this work in a day or two. However, it is estimated that corn is still standing on somewhat more than 10 percent of the area on which it was grown. Throughout the harvest period a very high moisture content, 30 percent, has been noted in the corn. This must be reduced to 13-14 percent before the crop can be stored safely. Farms must avail themselves of the opportunity of having their corn dried at farms which have finished work on their own crop.

MORE ON JABLONSKI'S VISIT TO ANGOLA

Leaves for Home 5 Dec

LD051456Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, concluded his official visit to Angola and left for home today. Henryk Jablonski, his wife and entourage were seen off at Luanda airport by President Agostinho Neto and his wife, as well as by members of the leadership of the Angolan Party of Labor and government. Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, and Roman Paszkowski, Polish ambassador to Angola, were also present at the airport.

Communique Issued

LD052152Y Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Dec, PAP--A communique was issued today at the end of an official visit by president of the Council of State of Poland, Henryk Jablonski, to Angola. The communique stresses that during talks conducted in the course of the visit the leaders of both countries reviewed the current state of Polish-Angolan relations, prospects of their development, as well as key international issues, developments in Africa included.

The communique also says that Poland and Angola signed an agreement on friendship and cooperation as well as a number of other accords, including one on cooperation between the PUWP and MPLA-Labour Party, a protocol of Polish-Angolan mixed commission for economic cooperation, a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1979-80, an agreement on cooperation in broadcasting and an agreement on cooperation in metallurgy.

Expressing his concern over the intensifying activity of the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, Henryk Jablonski firmly condemned South Africa's military preparations directed against Angola. The leaders of the two countries reaffirmed their unconditional support for the people of Namibia and SWAPO organization, and demanded withdrawal of (?all) troops from Namibia.

The communique criticises the adventurist decisions of Chinese leadership contradictory to the interests of the forces of progress, peace and socialism. The communique condemns Chinese attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and stresses Poland's and Angola's solidarity with the Socialist Re;ublic of Vietnam defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In reference to [words indistinct] situation the sides have stated that a just settlement of the conflict cannot be attained through separatist negotiations [words indistinct] Palestine Liberation Organisation.

An opinion has been also expressed on the process of political detente, consolidation of peace and military detente should [words indistinct] all continents.

MORE ON WOJTASZEK'S VISIT TO INDONESIA, MALAYSIA

Communique Issued

LD042206Y Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, 4 Dec, PAP--Today, on the last day of his official visit to the Republic of Indonesia, the Polish foreign minister, Emil Wojtaszek had talks with the minister coordinator for politics and security, Gen Panggabean, the minister coordinator for economics, finance and industry, Widjojo Nitisastro, and the minister of communications, Rusmin Murjadin.

Both sides discussed the prospects for the development of cooperation in the shipbuilding industry, transport and tourism. They are also reviewed the possibilities of Polish deliveries for the Indonesian mining and power industry and the imports of Indonesian goods; tin, rubber, and raw hides.

At the end of the visit both sides issued a joint communique saying that the talks between ministers of both countries on international questions and bilateral relations were held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, indicating the unanimity and conformity of views. They stressed the importance of detente and the necessity of including by it [as received] of all spheres and regions of the world.

Indonesia, says the communique, welcomes with satisfaction and supports the Polish initiative to adopt the draft declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace, put forth at the 33rd U.N. session.

The ministers stated with satisfaction favorable development of Polish-Indonesian relations, pointing to the importance of economic cooperation and trade exchange to elevate these relations on a higher level. In this connection they voiced the will of their governments to take steps to ensure an increase in the exchange of goods and expand this exchange to cover also science and technology.

The Polish foreign minister invited the Indonesian foreign minister to pay a visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Talks Held in Malaysia

LD060814Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 5 Dec, PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek arrived in Malaysia paying a return visit to the foreign minister of the Federation of Malaysia Ahmad Rithauddeen who visited Poland last year.

Minister Wojtaszek in a statement for the press underlined the visit was to deepen relations between the two countries at a political, economic and technological level.

The Polish-Malaysian talks held on Tuesday covered a broad range of international and bilateral issues. It was stated that the views of the two sides on such crucial issues as peace and detente, disarmament and international cooperation were convergent. The Malaysian side expressed satisfaction at Poland's international activity, especially that carried out in Europe, and backed the Polish initiative on the preparation of societies for life in peace submitted at a recent session of the U.N. General Assembly.

It also expressed its willingness of co-authorship. The Polish side assessed with satisfaction the Malaysian activity in Southeast Asia aimed at ensuring stabilization and peaceful cooperation in that region of the world. The two sides discussed a wide gamut of bilateral issues, especially economic ones, stating it was necessary to discover new fields to have that cooperation further developed.

Minister Wojtaszek also met Finance Minister Razaleigh Hamzah. During the meeting the two exchanged documents of a ratification agreement on keeping out from a double taxation [as received] signed in Warsaw on September 16, 1977 between Polish and Malaysian governments. The agreement while coming into force will facilitate the existing cooperation especially in the field of shipping and constitute the basis for deepening of the hitherto cooperation on economic and technological planes. It is worth adding that more than 80 Polish ships call annually at Malaysian ports.

POLITBURO MEETS, CC PLENUM TO BE HELD 13-14 DEC

LD052218Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Politburo of the party Central Committee has decided to convene the 13th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee on 13 and 14 December. It will be devoted to the full implementation of socioeconomic tasks in the coming year, and the formation of party and civic responsibility for their implementation.

At its session today the Politburo examined a report concerning preparation for the plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee. The outlines of the Politburo's work program for 1979 were discussed and laid down. They will also constitute the basis for formulating the government's work program for next year.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the current state of work on the drafts of the socioeconomic development plan and the state budget for 1979.

The Politburo approved the program of development for political and economic relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Latin American countries for 1979-1990.

In recent years relations between our country and many Latin American countries have been considerably vitalized. Parliamentary, state and cultural contacts have developed, as have contacts between social organizations. Cooperation in the sphere of international organizations has also increased; Poland's economic cooperation with the majority of countries in this region has expanded.

It was stressed that Poland highly values cooperation with the countries of Latin America. The policy of strengthening relations with these countries serves the cause of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation.

PILA PARTY PLENUM VIEWS WORK OF PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

AU011851Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Pila Plenum: Improvements in the Work Style and Methods of People's Councils"]

[Text] The 29 November plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Pila discussed the tasks of party bodies and organizations in strengthening the People's Council of Pila Voivodship.

The plenum, which was chaired by committee first secretary Alfred Kowalski, stressed the increased role and authority of the people's councils, which is illustrated by the increasingly effective performance of their basic functions vis-a-vis state and economic administration, institutions, industrial workforces and individual farmers, and by their mobilization in accelerating the implementation of socioeconomic tasks.

In view of the dynamic development of Pila Voivodship, efforts to improve the style and method of work done by the people's councils are of particular significance. The plenum pointed out that it is necessary to further raise the standing of the session of the people's councils and to extend their powers of control. It is also necessary to create a climate favorable to the activities of the newly appointed social control committees and to enhance the quality of performance of people's councils' commissions. Closer ties with the electorate are also a very important issue.

The plenum was attended by Henryk Kanicki, deputy head of the Central Committee Organization Department, and by Edmund Boratynski, head of the Chancellery of the State Council.

RADOM PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU3015OOY Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Implementation of the Program for the Region's Development--The Plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Radom"]

[Text] The 27 November plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Radom evaluated the implementation of the program for the voivodship's socioeconomic development. The voivodship's industrial production has greatly increased. Domestic and export goods account for 60.5 percent of this increased production. Despite bad weather, agriculture has also made progress, and specialist farms have been particularly active. The number of cattle is increasing, as is the production of fruit; a specialty of the Radom region.

The plenum stressed that many plants are being successfully modernized and that most of them are producing goods awaited by the community and foreign trade. The new shop in the Predom-Lucznik plant will produce some 50,000 Singer sewing machines by the end of the year, and the Gerlach crockery plant will be modernized. Important new plants are under construction. Operational trials of the first prototype energy plants, developing a power of 500 megawatts, are being completed in the Kozienice power station.

The plenum discussion was focused on the possibilities for increasing the present production results. Work discipline must be greatly tightened in housing construction trades, which are implementing an expanded program (by the end of the year these trades will have completed 60 percent of the tasks planned for the present 5-year period) and have every chance of overfulling the 5-year plan by about 3,100 apartments. The plenum pointed out that a great reserve potential remains to be tapped by improved work organization in construction, industry, transportation and other areas of the economy.

The plenum, which was chaired by committee first secretary Janusz Prokopiak, was attended by Henryk Pucilowski, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction.

OSTROLEKA PLENUM VIEWS TU TASKS, ECONOMIC SAVINGS

AU012030Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Ostroleka Plenum: The Role of Trade Unionists in Promoting Competition"]

[Text] The 29 November plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Ostroleka discussed tasks of the trade unions in the area of competition, rationalization and improvements in working conditions of industrial workforces.

The plenum stressed the particular role to be played by trade unions in the system of socialist democracy in our country. The Ostroleka Voivodship trade union organization totals some 65,000 members in various branches.

Trade union functionaries have a special role to play in propagating labor competition. In the past few months various forms of socialist competition, to which over 40,000 workers are committed, have been greatly developed in the voivodship. Over 2,000 workers affiliated with 279 brigades are competing for the title of "Brigade of Socialist Labor" and 22 industrial plants have joined the competition for the title of "The Best Plant of the Year and the 5-Year Period."

The movement of rationalizers and inventors is becoming increasingly universal. The implementation of the proposed rationalizing measures to conserve materials, to improve materials management and cooperation, and to better exploit production capacities has produced in the past 3 years additional benefits worth over Z130 million. The best savings have been achieved by the Ostroleka power stations, the Wyszkow furniture plant and the Bumar combine of construction machines in Ostrow Mazowiecki.

The plenum was attended by Jerzy Misiewicz, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Social Organizations, Sports and Tourism.

'SECOND' RADIO PROGRAM ON LONGWAVE PLANNED

LD041520Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Zdzislaw Grudzien, Politburo member of the party CC and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship party committee, today received the director general of the Committee for Radio and Television, Jerzy Hanbowski, who reported on the organization principles for a second longwave program of Polish radio, scheduled for next year.

At present the station broadcasts current affairs programs. In the future they will be replaced with a special program block based on the staff and technical potential of the Katowice broadcasting station. The program will deal with the entire complex of social and economic problems concerning the southern macroregion, laying stress on the mining industry situated in this region, and the extraction of coal in particular. Also the most important problems of family life and the education of the young generation will find their place in this program.

The director of Polish radio in Katowice, Andrzej Konieczny, took part in the meeting.

MORE CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES RECEIVED ON ANNIVERSARY

PCI's Longo, Berlinguer

AU051023Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Text] On the 60th anniversary of the founding of the united Romanian national state, please accept the warmest congratulations of the Italian Communist Party and ourselves personally, as well as wishes for new and important successes along the road of your people's progress and well-being.

[Signed] Luigi Longo, PCI chairman, Enrico Berlinguer, PCI secretary general

Syria's Al-Asad

AU051025Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Text] To his excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the 60th anniversary of the founding of the united Romanian nation state, I have the great pleasure of extending to your excellency and the friendly Romanian people heartfelt congratulations on this happy event in Romania's history, as well as best wishes for personal health and happiness and for new successes to the Romanian people, on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and myself personally.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic

Mozambique's Machel

AU041312Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To his excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the 60th anniversary of the union of Transylvania with Romania I am happy to extend warmest greetings and congratulations to your excellency, the RCP and the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of FRELIMO and the people and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

On the anniversary of this important event in the Romanian people's history, we wish to greet the RCP leadership, which knew how to turn national unity into a unity based on Marxist-Leninist principles, something which made Romania a bastion for the moulding of the new man and a support base for peoples who are still struggling. I take this opportunity to express most heartfelt wishes for relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples and states to increasingly develop to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the common struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism. With fraternal consideration,

[Signed] Samora Moises Machel, FRELIMO chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique

YAR Leader

AU051426Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Text] To his excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the 60th anniversary of the creation of the united Romanian nation-state, I have the pleasure of extending to your excellency and the Romanian people warmest congratulations and best wishes for personal health, and the friendly Romanian people's continuous progress and prosperity, on behalf of the government and people of the Yemen Arab Republic and myself personally. With the highest regard,

[Signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and supreme commander of the armed forces

More Cables

AU051138 [Editorial Report AU] On the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the United Romanian nation state, the Romanian press of 1-4 December publishes congratulatory cables from the following:

Benin's Mathieu Kerekou; Sri Lanka's Junius Richard Jayawardene; Sweden's communist leader Lars Werner; India's Marxist Communist Party leader E.M.S. Namboodiripad; Pakistan's Mohammad Ziaul Haq; Iranian Shah Reza Pahlavi; Italy's Amintore Fanfani; Mexican Institutional Party's Carlos Sansores Perez; Belgian Communist leader Louis van Geyt; Ecuadorian Socialist Revolutionary Party's Fernando Maldonado Donoso; Liberia's W.R. Tolbert Jr; Mexican Communist Party leader Arnaldo Martinex Verdugo; Luxembourg Communist Party leader Rene Urbany; Ecuador Communist Party leader Pedro A. Saad; Moroccan Istiqlal Party's Mohamed Boucetta; Nigeria's Olusegun Obasanjo; Mauritania's Moustuphe Saleck; San Marino captains regent; Italian Socialist Bettino Craxi; Japanese Socialist Party Chairman Ichio Asukata; El Salvador Communist Party leader Jorge Shafick Handal; UK Liberal David Steel; Greece's Konstandinos Tsatsos; Mexico's Lopez Portillo; Congo's Joachim Yhambi Opango; North Yemen's 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih; Surinam's Johan H.E. Ferrier; Dutch Communist Party leader Henk Hoekstra; Austria's Rudolf Kirchschlaeger; Tunisia's Habib Bourguiba; Venezuela's Carlos Andres Perez; Spain's Dolores Ibarruri and PCE leader Santiago Carrillo; Nepalese King Birendra; Brasil's Ernesto Geisel; Iceland's Kristjan Eldjaran; Greece's Konstandinos Karamanlis; Cyprus Spyros Kyprianou; Cape Verde's Aristides Pereira; Botswana's Seretse M. Khama; Togo's Gnassingbe Eyadema; Mexican Socialist People's Party's Jorge Cruickshank Garcia; Venezuelan Socialist Movement's Pompyo Marquez; Guinea-Bissau's Luis Cabral; UN General Assembly Chairman Indalecio Lievano Aguirre; Luxembourg's Gaston Thorn; Spanish Cortes Speaker Antonio Hernandez Gil; the Sudanese Socialist Union Central Committee; Italy's Benigno Zaccagnini; Dutch Radical Party's Herman Verbeek and Henk Waltmans; Madagascar Congress for Independence Party's Richard Andriamanjato and Gisele Rabesahala; Argentine Civic Radical Party's Ricardo Balbin; Senegal's Leopold Sedar Senghor; Belgian Socialists Andre Cools and Charles van Miert; and the UK Communist Youth League.

Greek Communist Party (Interior)

AU051430Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the 60th anniversary of the creation of the united Romanian nation state, I warmly congratulate you on behalf of our Central Committee and myself personally, on this historic event which crowned the long struggle of the Romanian people for their national and social emancipation.

The Romanian people's national unification was the basis for the country's subsequent evolution along the road of democracy, independence and socialism, with the workers class and communists in the vanguard.

On this anniversary proudly celebrated by the Romanian people, we assure you that we will increase the efforts to strengthen the strong links established between our parties and to continuously enhance and develop friendly relations between our two parties, in the interest of peace, democracy and social progress in the Balkans and throughout the world.

[Signed] Kharalambos Drakopoulos, secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party (Interior)

VICE PRESIDENT PRESENTS AWARDS ON UNIFICATION DAY

AU022050Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Summary] On the 60th anniversary of the founding of united Romania, a solemn ceremony took place today at the Palace of the Republic "at which high distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania were awarded to some participants in the historic act of 60 years ago." On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the awards were presented by Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council, who warmly congratulated the awardees.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER KHALIL

AU052129Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mustafa Khalil, special envoy of President Anwar as-Sadat. The meeting was attended by Comrades Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government, and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. Usamah al-Baz, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Hasan 'Abd an-Nayil, Egyptian ambassador to Bucharest, were also present.

The Egyptian prime minister extended a message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and also conveyed to him warm friendly greetings and wishes for health and happiness on behalf of President Anwar as-Sadat. At the same time, the guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu feelings of great appreciation and warmest thanks for the untiring activity and constant support Romania and its president are granting to political-diplomatic efforts aimed at achieving a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and for the feelings of friendship extended him, and in turn conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to President Anwar as-Sadat. The Romanian president expressed words of appreication for the continuous concerns and efforts of the Egyptian head of state and of the goverrment and Egyptian people to seek solutions to establish a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil reported on the events that have occurred lately in that area, on the efforts that are being made to insure the success of the peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel as an integral part of a global and honorable, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East situation.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, the two sides assessed that more than ever it is necessary now to intensify the political-diplomatic acitivty to resolve the Middle East problems by political, peaceful means and by negotiations in the belief that there is no other real means of achieving this goal.

They also stressed the importance of understanding between Egypt and Israel within the framework of the comprehensive settlement of the conflict in that area, which will bring about an equitable and lasting peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, of resolving the problems of the Palestinian people by recognizing their right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state, and by respecting the integrity and sovereignty of all states in that area.

By common agreement, the sides stressed that the solution of the Palestinian people's problem in conformity with their basic rights and aspirations is an essential problem to a lasting and just solution in the Middle East. During their talk, the sides stressed the need to continue efforts to organize a meeting on Middle East problems in Geneva or another place with the participation of all states concerned including the PLO, under UN aegis or its active presence.

Prime Minister Khalil Departs

LD052138Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Dec, AGERPRES--Mustafa Khalil, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, special envoy of President Anwar As-sadat, left Bucharest on Tuesday.

At the Otopeni Airport, adorned with the state flags of the two countries, the guest was seen off by Manea Manescu, prime minister of Romania, Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister George Marin and Constantin Nita, members of the government, Cornel Pacoste, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Present were Hasan 'Abd an-Nayil, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Bucharest, and members of his embassy. The state anthems of the two countries were played. A military guard presented arms.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST, MET BY CEAUSESCU

LD052120Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Dec, AGERPRES--At the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, arrived in Bucharest on December 5, on an official visit to Romania.

The arrival ceremony of the Ethiopian head of state took place at the Bucharest Otopeni International Airport, festively adorned with the portraits of the two heads of state, the flags of Romania and Ethiopia and inscriptions welcoming the distinquished guest. On alighting from the plane, the Ethiopian head of state, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam was cordially greeted by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Welcoming the distinguished guest at the airport were Prime Minister Manea Manescu, other members of the Romanian state leadership. The Ethiopian head of state is accompanied on his Romanian visit by members of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, as also by the ministers of trade, finance, foreign affairs, industry and other officials. Numerous Bucharesters at the airport warmly greeted the president of Romania and the Ethiopian head of state.

After the official welcoming ceremony concluded, President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Ethiopian head of state, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam left the airport making for the residence assigned to the distinguished guest. Along the route traversed by the official file of cars, numerous Bucharesters greeted with warm, friendly feelings the two heads of state.

Talks Held

LD052126Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Dec, AGERPRES--Official talks started in Bucharest on Tuesday, December 5, between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia.

The talks were an opportunity for a broad exchange of opinions on the economic and social development of the two countries, on the current stage of the Romanian-Ethiopian relations, on the ways and means of promoting them in the future as well as on major problems of the international political life.

During the talks, Mengistu Haile Mariam was highly appreciative of the support Romania gave to the Ethiopian people in its struggle for attaining the objectives of the revolution, for the reconstruction of the country, for the progress of socialist Ethiopia.

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed Romania's wish to expand the collaboration with Ethiopia in various domains of common interest. The two presidents convenanted that the members of the Romanian and Ethiopian delegations examine and establish, during working meetings, concrete ways for intensifying the economic, industrial and technical collaboration between the two countries.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

LD052130Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Dec, AGERPRES--On Tuesday, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu gave an official dinner in honour of the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam. Participating were Prime Minister Manea Manescu, other members of the party and state leadership and the Ethiopian officials accompanying Mengistu Haile Mariam on his visit to Romania. During the dinner, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mengistu Haile Mariam proposed toasts.

PAKISTANI FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU040942Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 4 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Dec, AGERPRES--A government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan led by Ghulam Ishaq Khan, minister of finance and planning, arrived in Bucharest to participate in the fifth session of the joint Romanian-Pakistani government commission of economic, technical and scientific cooperation. At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Mihail Florescu, minister of chemical industry, chairman for Romania of the commission, and by other officials.

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU GREET LAO LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051027Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Vientiane.

On the third anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, we extend comradely greetings and warmest congratulations to the Lao Revolutionary People's Party [LRPP], the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the friendly Lao people. The outcome of the victorious struggle waged against imperialist domination and domestic reaction and for national and social liberation, the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic 3 years ago marked a turning point in the Lao People's history and opened up the road for building an independent, socialist prosperous Laos.

The Romanian people follow with affection the activity carried out today by the Lao people under LRPP leadership for the country's reconstruction and for building a new social system. After Laos' liberation, Romanian-Lao relations have developed at a higher level. We are convinced that, by acting together in the spirit of the agreements reached during our meetings and talks and of the joint Romanian-Lao declaration signed in Bucharest, the friendship, cooperation and revolutionary solidarity between our parties and countries will increasingly strengthen, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

We wish you and the friendly Lao people, from the bottom of our heart, new success in the country's socioeconomic development and in raising the working people's well-being.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES FINNISH COMMUNIST LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

AU051317Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Dec, AGERPRES--R.C.P. General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, a congratulatory message on his 65th birthday. Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that the good relations of friendship and solidarity, of mutual esteem and regard between the Romanian Communist Party and the Finnish Communist Party, the relations of multilateral collaboration between Romania and Finland will develop continually, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism, of international peace and collaboration.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE CONVENTION WITH SYRIA SIGNED

AU051215Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Damascus, 5 Dec, AGERPRES--Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, prime minister of the cabinet of the Syria Arab Republic, received Constantin Statescu, Romanian minister of justice, now on an official visit to Damascus. On the occasion, mutual messages of friendship were exchanged between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the way the decisions taken at summit level, for promoting bilateral relations in various domains, are implemented. In Damascus the sides signed the convention for juridic assistance on civil, family and penal cases between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Syrian Arab Republic.

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES MINISTER AVRAM

AU052105Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Republic of Peru, Francisco Morales Bermudez, received Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machinebuilding and head of the Romanian delegation to the third session of the Romanian-Peruvian joint commission for developing bilateral economic relations, which is taking place in Lima. The president of the Republic of Peru expressed particular satisfaction with the upward evolution of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and his country, and with the implementation of the understandings concluded during the visit of the Romanian head of state to Peru. He stressed the wish of the Peruvian Government to expand good relations of cooperation between the two countries into new fields of activity, and their cooperation at an international level. The Peruvian head of state expressed great appreciation for the results recorded by Romania in developing its domestic construction work, and for the dynamic and clear-sighted policy promoted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH FRG HOLDS SESSION; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU052106Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The sixth session of the joint government commission for economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the FRG took place in Bonn. Measures were adopted to implement what was agreed upon following the summit talks, and to further develop economic cooperation. The two sides also exchanged broad views regarding opportunities of developing cooperation in third markets in fields of mutual interest. They also stressed the positive evolution of trade exchange between Romania and the FRG, and established measures to expand it. The proceedings of the joint commission ended with the signing of a protocol.

JOINT COMMISSIONS WITH SUDAN HOLD SESSION 5 DEC

AU051440Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the third session of the Romanian-Sudanese joint political commission and of the fourth session of the joint commission on economic and technical cooperation began in Bucharest today. In the spirit of understanding concluded between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'afar Muhammad Numayri, the current stage of bilateral relations is being examined, as well as actions that are necessary to develop and diversify cooperation in the political, economic and scientific-technical fields between the two countries to their mutual advantage and the benefit of peace and cooperation.

UK'S LORD PRIVY SEAL PEART ARRIVES, MEETS GIOSAN

AU021956Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Dec, AGERPRES--Thomas Peart, lord privy seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, lord high chancellor of the House of Lords, arrived in Bucharest for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The guest had an interview with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, when highlighted were the good relations established between Romania and Great Britain, the contribution the parliaments of the two countries can make to the development of the bilateral collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes, to mutual benefit, in the interest of international understanding and peace.

EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER KHALIL ARRIVES 5 DEC

LD051600Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Mustafa Khalil, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in Yugoslavia this afternoon in his capacity as envoy of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived with Khalil.

At Belgrade airport the Egyptian prime minister was welcomed by Sukrija Uzunovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign political adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and by Dusan Zavasnik, head of department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; as well as by other personalities.

Jamal Mansur, Egyptian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and embassy staff were also in the welcoming party.

Interviewed by TANJUG

LD052144Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1953 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

["TANJUG Interview With Egyptian Prime Minister"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Mustafa Khalil, the Egyptian prime minister, this evening reiterated President as-Sadat's attitude about Egypt not signing a separate peace treaty with Israel, but an agreement which must be part of a comprehensive solution in line with the documents signed at Camp David.

Prime Minister Khalil arrived in Belgrade today from Bucharest after having delivered a letter in Washington to President Carter from President as-Sadat. It has been learned that Khalil will visit Vienna and London tomorrow.

In talks with TANJUG editors Ilija Mimica and Milenko Babic, Prime Minister Khalil stated that the goal of his present mission was only to explain the Egyptian position in the present stage of negotiations with Israel, and Egypt's general projections of the peace process in the near future.

Asked about the real obstacle in the final stage of the negotiations to conclude a peace treaty with Israel, Khalil said: "The real obstacle lies in the fact that we insist on peace." In this context, he recalled that the preamble of the draft treaty refers to comprehensive peace and not merely to peace between Egypt and Israel.

Speaking about the specific difficulties in the negotiations, Khalil first mentioned Article 4 of the draft treaty which refers to the details connected with Israel's security, but he stressed that this "can be solved."

As regards, however, Article 6, it is clear from Khalil's words that this is the chief obstacle. This article stipulates that the peace treaty will become the basic document in the relations between Egypt and Israel; which means that all other obligations, including the ones which Egypt has toward other Arab countries, even if a new armed conflict should erupt between them and Israel, are considered as secondary.

As-Sadat demands that this article be annulled. This, along with the demand that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty be firmly linked with the settlement of the Palestine question, represents the chief obstacle to the concluding of the agreement because Israel rejects these Egyptian demands.

In this context Prime Minister Khalil stressed that Egypt and Israel are at present attempting, through the efforts of the United States, to remove the misunderstanding in the draft agreement. Also, he rejected once again Moshe Dayan's thesis whereby there is something here which Egypt must accept or reject. Khalil said that Cairo takes as the official atandpoint of the Israeli side only that which Menahem Begin says.

Khalil assessed the linking of the Palestinian question with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty as an essential factor. He said that Egypt insists that the first phase of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai should coincide with the creation of Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank (?and) in Gaza, adding that this is only "a step forward toward the right to self-determination after 5 years."

"This step forward is better, far better, than the present impasse, for the Palestinians will have the right to elect their representatives," Khalil said.

In answer to the question about what the role of the PLO will be in this, Khalil said: "The PLO as an institution will have no role at all. But if individuals from the PLO are elected (to the autonomous Palestinian authority), they will be elected as representatives of the people in Gaza and on the West Bank."

At the end of this conversation, the Egyptian Prime Minister gave a positive assessment of the development of relations and cooperation between Egypt and Yugoslavia. He laid particular stress here on the role of President Tito in international relations, especially in the nonalined movement. He also stressed Egypt's readiness to make efforts to further promote all-round cooperation with Yugoslavia.

Meets With Djuranovic

LD052216Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec, TANJUG--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, met here today with Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, who arrived in Yugoslavia as President as-Sadat's envoy carrying a message for President Tito.

President Djuranovic and Prime Minister Khalil discussed the further promotion of all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt.

Yugoslav foreign secretary Josip Vrhovec, Federal Executive Council member Sukrija Uzunovic, and other officials also took part in the discussion.

SUNDIC VIEWS 'DIFFERENCES' WITHIN WARSAW PACT

LD051848Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The topical foreign political commentary today deals with the debates in the Warsaw Treaty member-countries following the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow.

The fundamental issue is who can--and when and under what circumstances--decide on the deployment of Warsaw Treaty forces, and whether the existing international situation demands greater allocation of resources for arms. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic--begin recording] In the interpretations of the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-countries, certain differences have emerged which for some days have already attracted the attention of the European and world public. Judging by what has been published so far, the differences refer primarily to the assessment of the present military and political situation in Europe and, in this context, to the question of whether expenditure for the further strengthening of the might of this military alliance should be increased or not.

The declaration itself, signed by all the participants in the Moscow consultative meeting, does not seem to be controversial, although different interpretations of the adopted document are noticeable. In fact, the debate centers more on that which is not contained in the declaration than on that which is. Everyone praises the declaration as a significant step in the direction of the relaxation of tension in Europe and the world, but on the other hand, not all are agreed about the existing situation on the continent demanding the allocation of additional resources for armament.

Thus, for instance, the statement of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union says that the arms race carried on by NATO--which is continually being intensified--demands the further strengthening of the joint forces of the Warsaw Treaty. The Romanian leadership, however, thinks the opposite; it believes that enough resources are being set aside for arms and that any increase in this expenditure would threaten the growth in living standards. The Romanian attitude has been described by some leaderships--true enough, without Romania being mentioned by name--as weakening the defense capability of the Warsaw Treaty.

If the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee discussed China--and, in all likelihood, it did--Romania could not have accepted the assessment of the Soviet Union contained in the statement on the Moscow meeting about Chinese leaders being direct helpers of the forces of imperialism and reaction on the basis of the struggle against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Such an assessment is not contained in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. Furthermore, Romania did not sign the special declaration on the Middle East crisis, which criticizes the Camp David agreements.

One of the most complex and delicate issues is certainly the one about who should--and when and under what circumstances--decide on the armed activity of the Warsaw military alliance; the Political Consultative Committee, the supreme command of the joint forces, or the political leaderships of the member-countries? Not calling into question its obligations to the Warsaw Treaty, of which it has been a member since the treaty was founded, Romania categorically defends the principle that the decision to use its armed forces can be made only by the Grand National Assembly, the party and state leadership and the supreme commander of its armed forces. Other member countries evidently have different views.

What, however, attracts attention is the fact that all participants in the debate are for the time being strictly bearing in mind that differences in attitudes--regardless of how extensive they might be--need not in any way influence relations among the members of the alliance.

If this attitude is to continue--and one must believe that it is in nobody's interest to open up new fronts--then this would legalize the principle of the public debate in which all would be equal.

Equality, noninterference, sovereignty and territorial integrity are, in fact, the basic principles on which relations among sovereign states rest, regardless of the degree of agreement among them and of the affiliation to an alliance. Only the further affirmation of the above-mentioned principles can remove all suspicions in mutual relations and insure peaceful internal development for every country. The existing blocs are a reality which cannot be denied, but one might pose the following question: Can a lasting and stable peace be insured by further strengthening of the blocs? [end recording]

DOLANC LEAVES FOR POLAND, SEEN OFF BY GRLICKOV

LD051820Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for a friendly and working visit to Poland today, at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Murat Agovic, plenipotentiary minister in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Halid Pasanovic, independent adviser in the Department for International Relations of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left with Dolanc.

At the railway station at Topcider they were seen off by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Borislav Milosevic, assistant head of the Department for International Relations of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Also in the send-off party were Cezar Ikanowicz, Poland's charge d'affaires in the SFRY; Jozsef Halesz, Hungary's ambassador to the SFRY; and Oldrich Pavlovsky, CSSR ambassador to the SFRY.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HANOI COOPERATION MEETING

LD051824Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec, TANJUG--A Yugoslav delegation led by Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and co-chairman of the mixed Yugoslav-Vietnamese committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, today left here for Hanoi to take part in the third mixed committee session from December 7 to 11.

MORE ON NONALINED MEETING ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

Matkaliev Comments

AU052025Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The first preparatory meeting of the coordinators of the nonalined countries for the peaceful use of nuclear energy was concluded at the Sava Center in Belgrade this afternoon.

On this occasion we have asked Stojan Matkaliev, head of the Yugoslav delegation, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Committee for Energy and Industry, to make a statement for Belgrade radio.

[Matkaliev--begin recording] We have reached agreement on several problems, the first on which subjects we shall cooperate on. Here we have selected six subjects, and all refer to the various problems of nuclear energy, ranging from the training of cadres to the construction of nuclear power stations. This is one of the essential problems on which we have reached agreement. The second question is how the nonalined countries will adopt their positions toward international agencies, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, the MTT [as heard] and others. [end recording]

Meeting Ends, Document Adopted

LD052230Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2111 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec, TANJUG--The first preparatory meeting of non-aligned countries' coordinating group for the peaceful use of nuclear energy adopted a final document here this evening.

Ending their two-day session, representatives of 14 non-aligned countries put forward their positions on future cooperation and agreed on guidelines for joint actions. Among other things, the final document provides for support to the International Atomic Energy Agency, the participation of non-aligned countries in preparations for an international conference within the United Nations to discuss problems concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and the adjustment of positions for what is called the review conference on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons treaty to be held next year.

Although only a preparatory and working gathering, the meeting was very important, for it determined the course for non-aligned countries in their efforts to ensure the free transfer of nuclear technology and implement measures enabling them to become self-reliant in this field, Yugoslav delegation head Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Energy and Industry committee chairman, has said, adding that the meeting was held in a highly constructive atmosphere and highlighting the general agreement reached on the need to expand as far as possible cooperation in the field of nuclear energy.

All non-aligned countries will be informed on the decisions taken at the Belgrade meeting of the nuclear energy coordinating group.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY FELT IN BELGRADE

LD051836Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1816 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A little after 1640 this afternoon the Seismological Institute of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in Belgrade registered a strong earthquake 718 km west of Belgrade.

The intensity at the epicenter of the quake was 6.5 degrees on the Mercalli Scale. The force at the focus was determined at 4.6 units on the Richter Scale. The epicenter of the quake was in Italy, in the region of the northern Appeninne mountains.

SERBIAN PRESIDENT VIDIC INTERVIEWED BY TANJUG

AU051849Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Excerpts] The basic aim in the socioeconomic and political development of the republic is to attain the conditions for more stable economic operations, Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of Serbia, pointed out in a TANJUG interview. Dobrivoje Vidic added: "Comrade Tito, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation have in this respect armed us with the necessary conceptual approach and have entrusted us all with the task of energetic activities. This demands the greatest measure of sociopolitical activities and an objective examination of all information in all associated labor organizations on all problems and priority tasks."

Speaking about the matters in which we lag, Dobrivoje Vidic first pointed out the task of bringing public and common expenditure in conformity with the growth of the social products as soon as possible. The measures which we shall undertake, Vidic stressed, will lead to a reexamination of the overall relationships in distribution, and especially of certain investment undertakings. Among the 9,645 projects under construction in Serbia, there have been several cases of estimates being seriously exceeded. The proper socioeconomic answer should be found to the question of the term in which the most expensive investment projects should be completed and whether everything that is planned now should really be constructed.

The next question of the TANJUG journalists concerned the need for greater links and acquaintanceship among the republics and provinces. Concerning the positive results, the things that have so far hampered expectations and the more rapid creation of links, Dobrivoje Vidic stressed that the overall material and social development of Yugoslavia is a proof of our tremendous joint progress.

This has been possible because we have jointly planned development and progress under the conditions of free and equal development of all the republics and provinces, Vidic said. He added: If difficulties and even disagreements have occurred from time to time in harmonizing the course or the measures of this development, they can be explained by the complexity of the development in the process of the affirmation of such a new achievement which we have created jointly without any previous experience.

Some negative experiences, such as pressures of a dogmatic-bureaucratic, centralist and nationalist nature, as well as liberal deviations, have made us proceed even more energetically along the road of Tito's basic vision of socialist self-managing development. Dobrivoje Vidic said that in this field we can and we must do much more, but only if we follow the natural, self-managing roads of cooperation, through constant meetings, information, working contacts and agreements.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DEBATES 20 DRAFT LAWS, DECISIONS

LD060036Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Today the delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia discussed and backed at the separate sessions of the chambers some 20 draft federal laws and decisions. The most important among them is certainly the draft resolution on the implementation of Yugoslavia's social plan next year. The Chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia endorsed it with the remark that the resolution should envision more efficient measures for the coordination of personal, joint and general consumption with an increase in income.

Assessing the situation in Serbia, the delegates stressed that exports should increase at a rate of at least 6 percent (the draft resolution proposes 5 percent) and imports by only 1 percent above the proposed rate. It was also proposed that the resolution should not contain the percentage in the retail price increases and the cost of living (11 percent), but only the orientation about these prices increasing by a quarter less than this year.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES VOJNO DELO EDITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES

LD042258Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense representatives of the council and editorial board of the military theoretical periodical VOJNO DELO, which recently marked the 30th anniversary of its founding and work. On the occasion, Col Gen Ilija Radakovic, chairman of the periodical's council and assistant federal secretary for national defense, handed General Ljubicic a letter of thanks and a special copy of the festive issue of VOJNO DELO, with the request that they be passed on to the supreme commander and marshal of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, in recognition of everything which he has done for the development of military theoretical thought and the promotion of the development of VOJNO DELO. He also handed a letter of thanks and a formal issue of the periodical to the federal secretary for national defense.

In the talks with the representatives of the council and editorial board of VOJNO DELO, General Ljubicic displayed particular interest in the cooperation of the editorial board with military schools and other scientific and scientific research institutions of our armed forces. In paying tribute to the editorial board for the results achieved in the past three decades, the federal secretary stressed in particular the need for the further development of VOJNO DELO.

In this connection he stressed that the periodical should be enriched with subjects which refer to the preparations of all components of society for the country's defense. The points of departure in carrying out this task should be Marshal Tito's words and his contribution to military creativity as a whole, the attitude of the 11th LCY Congress, the strategy of the armed struggle, and so forth.

During the talks, Col Mihajlo Vucinic, chief editor of VOJNO DELO, informed General Ljubicic in detail of the work and achievements of VOJNO DELO in the past 30 years.

The reception in connection with the 30th anniversary of the periodical was attended by Col Gen Petar Matic, undersecretary at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Col Gen Ilija Radakovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Col Gen Rahmija Kadenic, head of the center of high military schools; Lt Col Generals Zorko Canadi and Zlatko Rendulic, and members of the VOJNO DELO editorial board.

BRIEFS

PASSPORT LAW CHANGES PROPOSED--Belgrade--Under a proposed change in the law on Yugoslav citizens' travel documents put before the SFRY Assembly by the Federal Executive Council, the languages used in Yugoslav passports in the future will include the national languages officially used in the republic or province in which the document was issued. Up till now passports have been printed in French and in the languages and scripts of the nations of Yugoslavia. Under the same proposal the validity of travel documents and visas for Yugoslav citizens will be changed for 2 to 5 years, except for children's passports, which will continue to be issued for 2 years. Minors will be issued passports only if the approval of both parents has been obtained. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0758 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD]